FAREWELL RECEPTION.

Congregation of the Tabernacle Says Farewell to Rev. Hall.

The farewell reception tendered Rev. George P. Hall and wife by the congregation of the Christian tabernacle last evening from 8 to 11 o'clock was attended by nearly 1000 people, a forcible demonstration of the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Hall are held by the members of the tabernacle congregation and the friends of the church. Among the callers were many pastors and members of other denominations, Rev. and Mrs. S. P. Bowyer, Rev. W. H. Penhallegon, Rev. Marion Stevenson, Rev. Frost Craft and others being in attendance.

The reception committee was composed of the [illegible] of the church [illegible]. Refreshments of teas [illegible] were served throughout [illegible] by the ladies of the [illegible] in general [illegible]. There were four large tables and [illegible] were as follows:

[illegible] Mrs. Bros, assisted by [illegible] Morris, Mrs. Calvin Russell, [illegible] Mrs. Chas. Hartley [illegible] Mrs. H[illegible] assisted by Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Shockley and Mrs. Smith.

[illegible] Mrs. John Coit assisted by [illegible], Mrs. McLean, Mrs. [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Norman Pringle, [illegible], Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Mountz [illegible] in charge of Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] were in charge of the [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Hall's illness Mr. [illegible] able to leave [illegible]. The house all [illegible] and made ready [illegible] Mr. Hall will [illegible] of the time [illegible] City. In [illegible] month's [illegible] Dr. B. F. [illegible] at October 11. [illegible] were [illegible] by the congregation on Sunday [illegible] Mr. Hall last [illegible] the [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. Hall's work in Decatur and expressed deep regret at their departure.

Pin Presented.

The exercises of the Epworth League society at the Grace M. E. church last evening were enjoyed by a large audience. Miss [illegible] Koehler led the meeting. Miss Bertha [illegible] made a presentation address in the name of the splendid service of Miss [illegible] Shellabarger who has been president of the League for the past year, and the retiring president was given an Epworth League gold pin. Miss Shellabarger responded in a few words that touched all hearts and in the midst of tears she provoked laughter. She will leave soon to spend the summer [illegible]. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

Club Meeting.

The members of the Woman's club are requested to come on time to the business meeting which will be called at 2:30 [illegible] this afternoon. The annual and [illegible] reports will be heard and the discussion [illegible] on the proposed change [illegible] place [illegible]. The program for the afternoon [illegible] of which [illegible]

Americans Win.

New York, June 18.—With a grand [illegible] total score, at short range 4115, long [illegible] points.

Paris, June 18.—The grand total of the French marksmen in the Frankfort match, for the two distances is 8288 points. The short range [illegible] and the long range 2111.

A Typhoon.

Manila, June 18.—A typhoon has washed out the road between [illegible] and Manila, delaying the arrival of the ninth regiment [illegible]. The typhoon has [illegible] the U. S. transport Hancock to return to the bay where she now awaits a moderation of the weather.

Mill Burned.

Tucson, Ariz., June 18.—News has been received of the destruction by fire of the Commonwealth Mining company's mill at P[illegible]. Loss is estimated at $50,000.

Born. To Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Sullivan, [illegible], on Sunday, June 17, a son.

How would you like to be in Peking?

An [illegible] in the Italian senate [illegible] two of the senators [illegible] had been compelled to [illegible] speeches.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, June 18.—The signal service prediction for Illinois is as follows: Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with warmer in northeast portion; fresh easterly winds.

DYSPEPSIA

"My wife suffered for many years from Nervous Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervous Debility," writes John Kellogg, Philadelphia. "We tried many physicians and numerous remedies, but with no results, until I heard of Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. We bought six boxes, and the results far surpassed our expectations. She now eats and sleeps well, is gaining in flesh, and her color, which had got to be yellow and sickly, is now as fresh as when we were first married, and I tell her that Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure has made her ten years younger."

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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. DECATUR, ILL., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900. NO. 33.

IT'S A GREAT TICKET

William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt Named to Lead Republican Hosts to Victory in November.

BOTH CHOSEN BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

Nominations Were Attended by Scenes of Unprecedented Enthusiasm Senator Hanna Unanimously Chosen as Head of the Republican National Committee.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION IS HEARTILY APPROVED

[illegible] June [illegible].—President McKinley [illegible] renominated [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] Theodore Roosevelt [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] selections [illegible]. Such an unanimous demonstration of the [illegible] has seldom been [illegible] of politics in [illegible], a [illegible]. There [illegible] magic expressed over [illegible] the representative [illegible] by the withdrawal of Senator Quay's proposition [illegible] that the [illegible] of the United [illegible]. The [illegible] front of the platform [illegible] the roll of [illegible] candidates, [illegible] was called [illegible] Ohio, [illegible] the first right [illegible] as to

OVATION TO FORAKER.

[illegible] head [illegible] the aisle [illegible] Foraker, of Ohio, the [illegible] toward the platform, [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] among [illegible] sweeping the cheering [illegible] magnetic [illegible] power [illegible] word [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] was restored, he began to [illegible] was not yet noon, but the sun [illegible] the [illegible], directing his [illegible] parts of the hall. With [illegible] graceful gesture, Foraker [illegible] the [illegible]. He began to [illegible] from the start. When [illegible] the name [illegible] the whirl [illegible] around the hall. When [illegible] nomination had already been [illegible] at Wolcott, Lodge and the [illegible] nominated his candidate [illegible] cheer went up. When he [illegible] was the first closer of [illegible] who desired republican success [illegible], the roar was like the rush [illegible] through a rocky cavern. [illegible] was silenced by his own words, [illegible] began again, speaking as [illegible]. The audience was thrilled. They [illegible] spell as he dropped [illegible] and a word there, like sparse [illegible] stubble, and when he [illegible] by placing McKinley in nomination [illegible] behalf of Ohio, but of all [illegible] and territories, a clap of thunder [illegible] the building.

AWOKE A STORM.

[illegible] about him, were deafening. [illegible] The previous whistlings of the [illegible] but the rustlings of a summer [illegible] for a moment the most [illegible] over the platform as if to [illegible] his work was accom[illegible]. [illegible] seemed, the effort had [illegible], he retired to the rear of [illegible]. The sight was a grand and in[illegible]. In the [illegible], all [illegible] were cheering [illegible] of spectators [illegible]. The hall was [illegible] white and [illegible] shot up as if by magic to [illegible] waves. [illegible] were hoisted, and [illegible] until they resembled waiting [illegible] the press platform the [illegible] men with [illegible] were [illegible] a minute. On [illegible] Senator [illegible] in one hand and [illegible] the vast [illegible]. The raging [illegible] not seem to satisfy him. He [illegible] plume, and waved it [illegible] his head like a general [illegible] to a charge. Sud[illegible] delegate, bearing the standard [illegible] forward to the stage. [illegible] The standard of the states were torn loose and the yelling delegates climbed upon the platform to rally around their leader. With guidons located to a common center they made a canopy over the head of the Warwick of the republican party. Ohio interlocked her staff with that of New York and Maine, figuratively kissed her hand to California, while Minnesota saluted Texas.

CHEERS FOR HANNA.

Then higher still climbed Hanna. He mounted a table where he could look upon the cheering multitude. Beside him suddenly appeared a young girl arrayed in the national colors. At this sight the cheers redoubled. The music of the orchestra was drowned in the awful din. The demonstration had now continued with scarcely a lull for ten minutes. Chairman Lodge began to rap for order, but the ring of his gavel was of no avail. The Texas delegates shouted above the roar, "Three cheers for Mark Hanna." They were given with a will. Then a delegate with Ohio's standard dove down into the main aisle and went careening toward the rear, to the music of "John Brown's body lies moldering in the ground."

LASTED TEN MINUTES.

Scores of standards of other states poured after him. Down the aisle they swung, starting the whole storm afresh. When they reached the main entrance they were met by men holding aloft a gigantic paper mache elephant with the national colors entwined about its neck. Then the procession came back and circled the pit. The demonstration all told lasted exactly 15 minutes. In the length of time it does not compare with the protracted cheer which went up for Grant in [illegible] or for Blaine in [illegible] for McKinley in 1896. It also surpassed in length of time the demonstrations at the democratic conventions.

REPEATED FOR ROOSEVELT.

This protracted outburst was but the forerunner of the pandemonium that [illegible] a moment later when Roosevelt, the hero of the hour, mounted the platform to second the president's nomination. When the convention caught sight of him it went off like a rocket. As no one [illegible] the yelling multitude [illegible] could have been heard for blocks. Hanna smiled blandly as a daring photographer set up a rapid fire camera directly in front of the hero of San Juan, and began banging away at him. But "Teddy" did not flinch. He looked about him while he waited for the storm to subside. Several times he raised his hand, but the cheering continued. His stern, square jaw was firmly set as he surveyed the scene. Only once did his face relax. That was when he caught sight of his wife who sat in a reserved seat overhanging the pit on his right. Then he smiled till his teeth showed. Mrs. Roosevelt fluttered her handkerchief. When finally he was allowed to begin, he plunged directly to the heart of his subject in the impetuous way which people so much admire. His first statement was that he rose to second the nomination of William McKinley, who had faced more problems than any president since Lincoln. The convention got on its feet, and it was several minutes before he could proceed. Every movement and every word was characteristic of the man. He looked, spoke, acted like one giving directions to an army about to go into battle. And nothing would content him but to storm the heights as he did at Santiago.

PLAIN AND BLUNT.

Roosevelt is no master of the foil. He prefers the broad sword and as he laid about him with sledge hammer blows the multitude went wild with delight. A Nebraska delegate shouted "Hit 'em again." He had the manuscript of his speech in his hand and referred to it occasionally, discarding page after page as he finished until the platform at his feet was strewn with white sheets. When he reached the peroration and with a word of infinite [illegible] in his voice asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world work of the world powers, the whole pit echoed "No," [illegible]. When he concluded he resumed his seat in the New York delegation, other delegates rushed forward and surrounded him. Many embraced him, it seemed for a moment as if they would lift him to their shoulders. Senator Thurston, the Demosthenes of the senate, John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Blue Grass state, Governor Mount, of Indiana, also seconded McKinley's nomination, but before the latter concluded the convention was so impatient for a vote and several times tried to howl him down. Then the roll of states was called, and delegation after delegation arose in solid blocks and cast their vote for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker and when it was over Roosevelt's nomination for vice president evoked a succession of similar demonstrations. Late Young, of Iowa, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Dolliver. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray, of Secretary Long's state, and by Delegate Ashton, of Washington, which came here for Bartlett Tripp.

CHAUNCEY ENDS THE ORATORY.

Chauncey Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which had declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most intense enthusiasm when he pictured the dazzling glory of the country's future. During every pause the band played but one air, the tune which Colonel Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

At 2:14 the convention which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both candidates for president and vice president unanimously, adjourned. Governor Roosevelt drove from the convention hall with Mr. O'Dell seated in the rear of an open landau. He lifted his broad-brimmed hat to the continuous salvoes that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed streets like a conquering hero fresh from new victories. Tonight the faces of McKinley and Roosevelt are on all badges and their names on every lip.

THE LAST DAY.

Nominating Speech by Senator Foraker, Seconded by Roosevelt.

Philadelphia, June 21.—The convention hall was crowded long before Chairman Lodge called what promised to be the last session of the national republican convention to order. Delegates and spectators were all in good humor as the contest was over and the day was to be a love feast. Roosevelt entered the hall at 10 o'clock and was greeted with tremendous cheering. He was surrounded by delegates when he reached the pit and showered with congratulations. He made no protestations or dissent, but smilingly repeated his thanks. Another outburst greeted the entrance of Hanna and when he reached the New York delegation, where Roosevelt was holding a reception, he greeted the rough rider warmly, given affectionately. For two minutes they remained in close communion.

At 10:30 the big band from Canton the president's home, broke out with the pealing strains of the national anthem. The whole audience rose and stood until it was concluded. The band is one of the most popular organizations of its kind in the United States. It is here on the day of the nomination of President McKinley at the president's own request. Heretofore in his congressional, gubernatorial and presidential contests the band played him to victory.

At 10:38 Senator Lodge rapped the convention to order while the band ushered in the session with the national anthem.

Prayer was offered by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia.

The assemblage rose and bowed their heads and the archbishop's strong, rich voice raised out the prayer filled with the sentiment of deep responsibility resting upon the party assembled.

The clerk then laid the amendment to the rules offered yesterday by Senator Quay as unfinished business before the convention.

Quay arose, announced the withdrawal of the amendment opposing a change of representation in the national conventions. This was accepted by the southern delegates as a concession to them, and they rose en masse, cheering wildly at the withdrawal of the proposition.

Senator Lodge announced that next nominations for presidential candidates was in order and Senator Foraker was recognized. Amidst a tumult of applause Foraker went to the platform and when quiet was restored he began to speak. He was repeatedly interrupted with cheers. His announcement that the nomination of President McKinley was equal to an election in November brought out vociferous cheers. Senator Foraker said:

THE NOMINATING SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Alabama yields to Ohio, and I thank Alabama for that accommodation. Alabama has so yielded, however, by reason of the fact that it would seem an important sense to make the duty that has been assigned me a superfluous duty, for Alabama yielded because of the fact that our candidate for presidency has in fact been already nominated. He was nominated by the distinguished senator from Colorado, when he assumed the duties of temporary chairman. He was nominated again yesterday by the distinguished senator from Massachusetts, when he took the office of permanent chairman; and he was nominated for a third time when the senator from Indiana yesterday read us the platform. And not only has he been thus nominated by the convention, but he has also been nominated by the whole American people. From one end of this land to the other in every mind only one and the same man was thought of for the honor which we are now about to confer and that man is the first choice of every other man who wishes the republican success next November. Upon this account it is indeed not necessary for me or any one else to speak for him here or anywhere else. He has already spoken for himself. And to all the world, he has a record complete with brilliant achievements. It comprehends both peace and war and constitutes the most striking illustration possible of triumphant and inspiring fidelity and success in the discharge of public duty.

BROUGHT PROSPERITY.

Four years ago the American people confided to him the highest and most sacred trust. Behold with what result. He found the industries of the country paralyzed and prostrated; he quickened them with new life that has brought to the American people a prosperity unprecedented in all history. He found labor in this country everywhere idle. He has given it everywhere employment. He found it everywhere in despair and he made it everywhere prosperous and buoyant with hope. He found mills shops, factories and mines everywhere closed and they are now everywhere open. While we are here to deliberate, they are sending their surplus products in commercial conquest to the very ends of the earth. Under his wise guidance our financial standard has been firmly planted high above and beyond assault, and the wild cry of sixteen to one so full of terror and long hair in 1896, has been put to everlasting sleep alongside of the lost cause, and other cherished democratic heresies, in the catacombs of American politics.

M'KINLEY'S RARE DIPLOMACY.

With a diplomacy never excelled, rarely equalled, he overcame what at times seemed insurmountable difficulties and has not only opened to us the door of China, but he has advanced our interests in every land. When we nominated him at St. Louis we knew he was wise, brave, patient, faithful and devoted, and we knew the great as most [illegible] triumphs of peace would be his, but we then little knew that he would be called upon to encounter the trials of war.

EQUAL TO ALL EMERGENCIES.

That unusual emergency came. It came unexpectedly and in spite of all he could honorably do to avert it. It came to find the country unprepared for it but it found him equal to all emergencies. And it is no exaggeration to say that in all American history there is no chapter more brilliant than that which chronicles him as our commander-in-chief in our victory on land and sea. In one hundred days he drove Spain from the western hemisphere, girdled the earth with our acquisition and filled the world with the splendor of our power. America's name has a new and greater significance now. Our flag has new glory. It not only symbolizes human liberty and political equality at home, but it means freedom and independence for long suffering patriots of Cuba, complete protection, education, enlightenment, uplifting and ultimate local self government and the enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty to millions in Porto Rico and the Philippines. What we have so gloriously done for ourselves we now propose most generously to do for them. We have so declared in the platform, that we adopted.

AN APPROPRIATE PLACE.

A fitting place is for this party to make such declarations. Here in this magnificent city of Philadelphia where evidence so abounds of the rich blessings the republican party has brought to the American people. Here at the birthplace of the nation, where our own Declaration of Independence was adopted and our constitution formed, where Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, John Adams and their illustrious associates wrote the immortal work, here where are centered so many historic memories that stir the blood, flush the cheek, excite sentiment of human liberty and patriotism, is indeed a most fitting place for the party of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Blaine, the party of Union liberty, for all men to formally dedicate themselves to this great duty. We are now in the midst of its discharge. We could not turn back if we would and we wouldn't if we could. We are on trial before the world and must triumphantly meet our responsibilities, or ignominiously fail in the presence of mankind. These responsibilities speak to this convention and command us to choose to be our candidate and next president the best fitted man for the discharge of this great duty in all the republic.

On that point there is no difference of opinion. No man in all the nation is so well qualified for this trust as the great leader under whom the work has been so far conducted.

THE IDEAL AMERICAN.

He has the hand, the heart, the special knowledge, and special experience that qualify him beyond all others. And he has also the stainless reputation and character and has led a blameless life that endears him to his countrymen and give to him the confidence, respect, admiration, love and affection of the whole American people. He is an ideal man, representing the highest type of American citizenship, an ideal candidate and an ideal president. With our banner in his hands it will be carried to triumphant victory in November next.

In the name of all those considerations, not only in behalf of Ohio, but in behalf of every state and territory, and in the name of all republicans everywhere throughout our jurisdiction, I nominate to be our next candidate for the presidency, William McKinley."

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Senator Foraker spoke with the great vigor eloquence and magnetism characteristic of the man and the applause was frequent and long continued. But it remained for the closing sentence, for the first time he mentioned McKinley by name, to electrify the great multitude. Pandemonium broke loose. Senator Hanna sprang to the front of the stage, a flag in one hand and a plume in the other and led in the tremendous demonstration. After it had continued seven minutes all the state delegations bearing aloft their standard formed a grand procession about the hall. Indiana started the rush to the platform, Governor Mounts carrying up the state standard, and leading the delegation down the aisle. It was exactly fifteen minutes when order was restored.

Senator Lodge recognized Roosevelt and again the multitude went into convulsions of enthusiasm. After the demonstration had lasted several minutes Roosevelt raised his hand and brought it to a close. Governor Roosevelt said:

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman: I rise to second the nomination of William McKinley, the president who has had to meet and solve problems more numerous and more important than any other president since the days of mighty Abraham Lincoln; the president under whose administration this country has attained a higher pitch of prosperity at home and, honor abroad, than ever before in its history. Four years ago the republican party nominated William McKinley as its standard bearer in a political conflict of graver moment to the nation than any that had taken place since the close of the civil war saw us once more a reunited country. The republican party nominated him, but, before the campaign was many days old, he had become the candidate not only of the republicans, but of all Americans who were both far sighted enough to see where the true interests of the country lay and clear minded enough to be keenly sensitive to the taint of dishonor. President McKinley was triumphantly elected on certain distinct pledges, and those pledges have been made more than good.

We did not promise the impossible; we did not say that by good legislation and good administration there would come prosperity to all men; but we did say that each man should have a better chance to win prosperity than he had ever yet had. In the long run, the thrift, industry, energy and capacity of the individual must always remain the chief factors in his success. By unwise or dishonest legislation or administration will give them free scope. And it was this free scope that we promised should be given.

Well, we kept our word. The opportunity has been given and it has been seized by American energy, thrift and business enterprise. As a result, we have prospered as never before, and we are now prospering to a degree that would have seemed incredible four years ago, when the cloud of menace to our industrial well being hung black above the land.

So it has been in foreign affairs. Four years ago the nation was uneasy because right at its doors an American island lay writhing in agony with the curse of worse than medieval tyranny and misrule. We had our Armenia at our very doors, for the situation in Cuba had grown intolerable and such that this nation could no longer refrain from interference, and retain its own self-respect. President McKinley turned to this duty as he had turned to others.

It was not a great war, simply because it was won too quickly; but it was momentous indeed in its effects. It left us, as all great feats must leave those who

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

IS UNDERSTOOD NOW

Why United States Vessel Did Not Bombard Taku Forts--Was Busy Two Miles Up the River.

CHINESE SHOT THROUGH HER BOWS

Foreign Consuls Unite in Demanding that Sheng, Director of Telegraph Open Communication—Russian Intrigue is Held Responsible.

DESPATCHES "REPORT" ANY OLD THING YOU WANT

London, June 22.—The United States gun boat Monocacy was two miles up Pei Ho river when the Internationals began the bombardment of the Taku forts. According to a Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says the Chinese riflemen on both banks of the river attacked her but unsuccessfully.

The scantiness of authentic news with reference to the situation continues. Admiral Kempff's despatch to the United States navy department announcing that Tien Tsin was being bombarded was prominently used by the London papers and commented upon as indicating a change for the powers.

The British admiralty does not believe the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column, and semi-official assurances are given that there seems to be not the slightest evidence to back up such report. It is pointed out that Admiral Seymour had sufficient supplies to enable him to get to Pekin or to get back. "We are hopeful," said the semi official announcement, "that since he has not done the latter, he has done the former."

A despatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, says: "The consuls met today to consider the situation, which, in the absence of news from Pekin, is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Pekin. It was agreed to wire to the senior consul at Che Foo to communicate with the senior officers at Taku asking for immediate assistance in communicating direct with Pekin, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director of telegraphs. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption of communications. The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai. All the English ladies at Tien Tsin left there Saturday by train for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experiences and would not have gotten through except for the resistance of Chinese troops. The Boxers made several desperate attempts to attack the train.

Taking advantage of the political disorders, bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless.

Precautions have been taken to prevent disturbances in British territory. The explanation given at Hong Kong of the failure of Li Hung Chang to go to Pekin is that there is a rising on the border of Kow Loon Hinterland.

A Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Kang Yu Wei, reformer, asserts that Russian agents precipitated, if they did not entirely organize the present disturbance, for purely Russian purposes.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says the missionaries from Tsang Chou have safely arrived at Wu Hai Wei. Special despatches from Shanghai continue to recount the wholesale slaughter at Pekin. The soldiers and the Boxers are said to be massacreing each other and Chinese and Manchus are also reported to be engaged in a mutual slaughter. Prince Tuan is alleged to have sacked and burned the palace. The emperor is reported to have been killed. The dowager empress is represented as missing and in some quarters it is believed she committed suicide. All this purports to have been contained in a letter from Pekin received by a high official Chinaman at Shanghai, where it is hoped the desperate struggle between the leaders of the different mobs, alleged for the possession of the vast treasures of the dowager empress, will continue to prevent the sects combining against the Europeans.

HEARS THEY ARE SAFE.

Paris, June 21.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying in the chamber of deputies today to a request for the latest news from China and the policy of the French government in the future, said he had received a despatch, dated June 20 saying the legations and foreigners at Pekin were safe and sound June 16. He added a despatch just arrived from Francois, the French consul at Sun Nan Fu, dated the 19th, saying the Chinese authorities were at last realizing their responsibilities, and that he would probably be able to leave.

M. Delcasse added: "At the present moment we have in China 2500 men and before long we shall have 4000 men and eight cruisers, four gun boats and a despatch vessel. France, united with Russia, will be able to work in concert with other powers to restore order and secure the institution of a government capable of guaranteeing to all foreigners that safety which the Chinese enjoy in France.

ZAFIRO SAILS.

Washington, June 21.—A cablegram received at the navy department from Admiral Remley at Manila states that the supply ship Zafiro sailed yesterday from Cavite for Hong Kong.

It is said at the navigation bureau the Zafiro has aboard 150 sailors in addition to her crew. These men may go on the Oregon at Hong Kong or be dispatched on the Zafiro directly to Taku, in the discretion of Admiral Kempff. The Chinese minister continued his confident declaration that there is is no state of war existing. The state department holds to the same view, basing its position on the absence of any authentic information showing the Chinese government has directed or been a party to any of the overt acts so far committed against foreign interest in China.

Admiral Remey, from Manila, later in the day announced the departure of the Iris from Manila for Taku. The Iris is a water boat but on this trip carries a quantity of supplies for Kempff's squadron, as well as a cargo of good coal.

Developments of today, apart from those at Tien-Tsin, greatly encouraged the officials here in their hope that the worst is past in China; that the difficulty can be settled without any very serious change of the political status of the country, at least in its relations with the outer world.

SAYS THERE'LL BE NO WAR.

Berlin, June 21.—La Ha Houan, Chinese minister in Berlin, today denied emphatically that the Chinese government meant to wage war, and declared the commanders of Taku forts undoubtedly acted without instructions. He referred to the reports of the murder of Baron von Ketteler and of the destruction of the legations as "fables."

When asked from what source he had obtained such precise information, especially in view of the fact that the other day he had admitted that he had received no cable advices from home he replied he knew these things from the general intention of the government and from his own general intrustions.

Preparations continue for increasing the German force in China. For the present the fighting force of the German troops will be 5000 when all shall have arrived, but it is understood that if more alarming news is received the government will send out volunteers taken from all the regiments of the army, up to 10,000 men.

The armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck will carry 300 soldiers in addition to her crew of 546. From Kiel comes the news that the big cruiser, Wineta, has been ordered to China and the cruiser, Cormoran, which is now in the south seas, has also been ordered thither. Similar instructions have been given to the gunboat Luchs.

Khedive in England.

London, June 21.—Abbas Hylmi, the khedive of Egypt, arrived in English waters today on his first official visit to this country. The royal yacht Osborne brought his highness from Flushing to Port Victoria, where he was received with a salute from the fleet anchored at Sheerness but was prevented by illness from continuing his journey.

The khedive was accompanied by the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, Gen. Wingate, Sir James Rennell Rodd, British secretary. It is reported the Khedive suffering from symptoms of diphtheria, and a London specialist was summoned to attend him.

Are Safe.

Boston, June 21.—Some anxiety has been expressed by friends for the safety of Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor who, with Mrs. Clark, and their son, was in Tien Tsin and Pekin during the massacres by the Boxers. A message just received from Dr. Clark states that the family had arrived safely at Fosan, Corea, where they were to take a steamer for Vladivostock.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, June 21.—The signal service prediction for Illinois is as follows: Thunder storms Friday; Saturday fair and warmer; brisk southerly shifting to northwesterly winds.

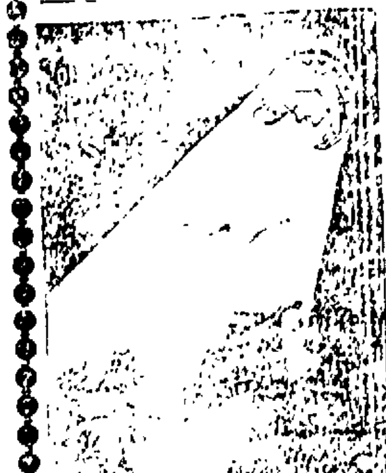
NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

COLE SHOE STORE.

It's What You Save That Makes You Rich.

We give better shoe values than other dealers. We guarantee satisfaction no matter what the price. It [illegible] keeps us in the lead.



Men's Fine Shoes.

The largest and strongest line in Decatur — from Hanan's "best on earth" in all leather and different styles—latest and best $5.00 to a heavy working shoe at only $1.04.

Two special Shoes at Closing Out Prices.

Tan Vici [illegible] Lace and Tan Russia Calf Lace [illegible] price [illegible] $3.00

See the light Tan [illegible] $3.50

Great line of Shoes at $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50—all leathers, good styles, genuine Russia Calf Lace (not all leather), also Vici Kid (tan and black) Colt Skin, grain leather, Satin Calf, Congress or Lace, at pair $2.00

Bargain Department.

Men's [illegible] Vici Kid, Tan Goat, [illegible] Satin Calf, [illegible] $1.50, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 [illegible] $1.24

Men's Work Shoes, large line—$1.19, $1.50, $1.35, $1.44 and $1.04

Men's [illegible] Boy Shoes. Some will [illegible] $1.24 and $1.04

Boy's [illegible] tan Goat, tan Grain, Satin Calf, [illegible] good value, $1.50, $1.24, $1.44 and $1.04

Grain Plow Shoes [illegible] $1.04

Little [illegible] and kinds, long line 98c

In case of dissatisfaction or misunderstanding we ask that you bring your complaint to us. We guarantee satisfaction no matter what the price.

Frank H. Cole Shoe Co.,

148 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

We [illegible] rips and tack soles free. Free Chinaware. Free Shines.

W. H. LINN IS DEAD

He Was One of the Pioneer Business Men of Decatur.

BEGAN HERE IN MODEST WAY

Saw the City Grow to a Central Trading Point—His Business Kept Pace With It.

THE FUNERAL WILL BE THURSDAY

W. H. Linn died at 12:20 o'clock Tuesday [illegible] at his home [illegible] West Main street [illegible].

[illegible] of Mr. Linn was not unexpected [illegible] in feeble health for a long time [illegible] last few weeks [illegible] such that his death [illegible] been a surprise. For [illegible] eight years Mr. Linn has been in declining health and a greater portion of his time has been spent in traveling both in this country and abroad [illegible] relief in change of climate [illegible]. His first trouble was with [illegible] and he [illegible] death.

[illegible] was born in [illegible] Woolstock, [illegible] September [illegible] 1834. His father was [illegible] of Germany who settled in [illegible] Mr. Linn [illegible] and when he had completed [illegible] dry goods [illegible] and worked in New Orleans, [illegible] St. Louis and [illegible] went [illegible] for himself at Belleville. [illegible] he came to Decatur in [illegible] engaged in [illegible] Mr. Linn has never been [illegible] in the firm except that in 1891 the firm became an incorporated concern [illegible] partners [illegible] retained in the company name. Linn [illegible] business on Merchant street, afterward moving into the building [illegible] now occupied by [illegible] Courtley's store. That was about [illegible] the firm moved into the Powers building which then stood at the southwest corner of the intersection of Water and Main streets. There the business [illegible] the place was destroyed by fire in 1875, and the firm temporarily did business at the corner of William and Franklin streets and on North Park street. When the Powers building was erected on the site of the old one the firm moved into the quarters now occupied by the company. There they opened a store on a scale larger than anything ever known in Decatur or any other city of Central Illinois. Mr. Linn retired from active business life eight years ago.

Mr. Linn was one of the best known merchants in Central Illinois. With Mr. [illegible] he has been in business in Decatur for more than thirty years and together they have done as much to make Decatur a central point as any two men ever in this city. Not only to the consuming trade but to the selling trade was Mr. Linn widely known. [illegible] there are few men who have been in the dry goods business in this [illegible] longer than he. In his business [illegible] he was uniformly successful [illegible] from a [illegible] modest beginning has [illegible] his business grow until it is recognized as the greatest of its kind in this [illegible] of the state.

At Belleville in 1860 Mr. Linn was married to Mrs. M. A. Blackstone and she with her son, William W. Linn, survives. One other son, Norman, was born to the couple but he has been dead a number of years. The funeral will be held at the family residence on West Main street on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BLIGHT ON THE WHEAT.

Farmers Report the Growing Crop Badly Damaged.

The farmers of this section of the country are now realizing why the price of wheat is on the increase in the markets when there appears to be such a large crop coming on that will soon be ready for the market. It is now apparent that there is a blight on the crop that threatens to ruin it so far as its market value is concerned as a first class article. David Patterson who has a thirty acre patch of wheat that has been rated one of the best [illegible] pieces of wheat in the county, visited the patch yesterday which is located on the gravel road about two miles northwest of the city and made an examination of the wheat. He noticed that the grain seemed to be turning yellow in the [illegible] and on a closer examination found that what from a distance appeared to be the best of wheat was but empty husks.

A part of the head would be green and the rest of it had turned a ripe yellow. The green part of the head contained live and healthy grain but the yellow was dead and empty. The worst feature of the case was that the yellow part of the head seemed to predominate.

Mr. Patterson said that he was of the opinion that over two thirds of the crop was affected in that way. He was at a loss to know what to call the trouble. In all of his experience as a farmer and that [illegible] is over a number of years, he says that he has never seen exactly the same trouble in the wheat fields. He attributed it to a sort of a blight and gave it as his opinion that it was the result of too much rain on the crop at the time it was in blossom. There is no indication of insects being at work on the grain which would kill it in that manner. Mr. Patterson is much concerned about the crop and invites any one else who is interested to visit the field and see if they have any theory as to the cause of the trouble. Mr. Patterson has about 1,0[illegible] acres of wheat in Logan county and the northeast part of Macon county and says that it seems to be affected in the same way but that when he saw it a week or so ago it was not quite so bad as the field near this city.

CAN'T EXPLAIN IT.

Young Man Gets Tangled Up With a Watch and a Gun.

One time the Decatur police arrested a coon with a wheelbarrow load of dead chickens, all of them having had their necks wrung. The coon could not explain except to venture a guess that perhaps they were lying on the walk asleep and he accidentally ran the barrow over their necks and in their death struggles they flopped into the wheelbarrow. That explanation caused the police to scratch their heads and ponder. Of course they [illegible] not for a moment doubt the story of the coon. They only wondered that they hadn't thought of that before the arrest was made.

Last night the chief of police at Tuscola called B. C. Applegate by telephone and said, "I arrested Harry Hauk and he had the watch in his pocket." A moment later Harry Hauk was talking over the phone to the marshal saying: "Lookee here, Mr. Applegate, I always had a good reputation and I don't understand this thing. When I got off of the train this evening I was arrested and the marshal took that watch out of my pocket. I didn't know it was there and I don't know how it got there."

Early in the afternoon W. M. Rigney [illegible] second hand store on South Park street complained that Harry Hauk had stolen a watch and revolver from that place. Hauk was formerly employed in that store and was allowed a certain familiarity when he came in. During his visit Tuesday he found the watch and a revolver and a few [illegible] cents after he left Rigney noticed that the watch and revolver had disappeared from the showcase. Hauk will be returned to Decatur today.

INFANT'S BODY FOUND.

Further Complications in the Case Against a Pana Physician.

Saturday evening, while herding cows [illegible] two miles northwest of Pana, Clyde Buckley and Cleveland Miller, boys about 12 years of age, made a ghastly find [illegible] iron bridge that crosses a small stream. They noticed a bundle and with a stick removed some of the wrappings and discovered the dead body of an infant. The authorities were notified and went out and brought the corpse to the city. A jury was summoned and viewed the remains which were wrapped in [illegible] cloth and then in a newspaper.

The inquest was held in the office of Judge Pierce yesterday, at which time the evidence secured was so strong that the jury returned a verdict holding Dr. G. W. Ladd to the grand jury. The infant is supposed to be the child of Miss Mae [illegible] who died so mysteriously in this city on May 19 and at which time Dr. G. W. Ellis was arrested on a charge of criminal practice held responsible for her death and placed under $5000 bond to await trial which will take place Friday.

THE ONLY PAPER.

That Furnished News of the Bloomington Fire Was the Herald.

None of the city papers that came to Decatur yesterday contained the news of the conflagration at Bloomington. Readers of the Herald were apprised of the disaster before they had their breakfast. Attention has frequently been called to the fact that the rest in the metropolitan dailies has long since ceased by reason of [illegible] excellent telegraph service with which the Herald serves its readers. There is nothing of importance that is not covered by the Associated Press report as published in this paper every morning. It is brought [illegible] the metropolitan papers of their interest to all readers. The Herald despatches are concisely written, adhering to the facts and excluding the personal opinions and guess work of correspondents. They present all the more important phases of the day's news, and for the business man offers him the opportunity of being abreast of the world in up to date news. The Herald telegraphic news service is equal to that of any paper in a town of the same class and the fact that it is fully appreciated is demonstrated in the growing number of readers. The report of the republican national convention this morning will be found to be all that any one would care to know about that great gathering, while the Chinese trouble and the Boer war are covered in all essential details by experienced and reliable correspondents.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Deeds Recorded.

Lewis W. Osborn to Moses Levy lot 4 in block 1 in M. Forstmeyer's addition to Decatur; $2,900.

People's Savings Association to J. C. Hostetler lot 14 in block 3 in Carter's addition to Decatur; $1.

Randolph J. Simpson to J. C. Hostetler lot 14 in block 3 in Carter's addition to Decatur; $250.

Walter Eden to John W. Crawford lot 10 in block 7 in Smith & Co. addition to Decatur lot 13 in block 9 in Smith & Co.'s addition to Decatur, lots 12 and 13 in block 1 in Plant & Tuttle's addition to Decatur; $11,000.

John W. Wilkey to John Herrick lot 3 in block 9 in Railroad addition to Maron; $700.

Wm. H. Adams to John Wilkey lots 18 and 19 and the north half of lot 22 all in block 4 in Walter's addition to Maron; $700.

Wm. H. Wilking to the People's Savings and Loan association lot 26 in block 2 in Oaklawn addition to Decatur; $1000.

People's Savings and Loan Association to Clara Fry lot 26 in block 2 in Oaklawn addition to Decatur; $750.

Get Your Spectacles From an Oculist.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses scientifically adjusted. All goods made to order. Eyes Tested Free. Artificial Eyes inserted.

THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.

DR. O. A. LAMBERT, Oculist,
BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. Beveridge Dead.

Indianapolis, June 19—Mrs. Beveridge, wife of Senator Beveridge, died at a sanitarium at Danville, Ky., this morning of heart failure. She has been ill for several months.

Marriage Licenses.

Ed T. Gosset, Cerro Gordo 25
Lena E. McKee, Cerro Gordo 18

NEARBY TOWNS.

FORSYTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry entertained quite a number of young friends Saturday evening by giving them a party. All seemed to enjoy themselves and went home feeling that they had spent an enjoyable evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook of Farmer City are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Berry over Sunday.

The boys of Forsyth have organized a ball team and arranged a park. They played a team from Decatur Sunday afternoon. While Forsyth was beaten by a score of 7 to 0 they put up a good game considering the time they have practiced. A game is arranged for next Sunday afternoon. They will play Maroa the 4th.

Sunday was Children's day at Fairview church. A large crowd was in attendance and a good program was rendered.

D. L. Parkhurst will finish up census work Wednesday or Thursday. June 19.

MAROA.

Miss Arta Smith has returned home from a two weeks' visit at Lyons, Kansas.

J. Crocker returned home from Joplin, Mo., Sunday.

Claude and Walter Carpenter from Decatur visited their parents here Sunday.

George Kepler and family, of Decatur, attended the funeral of Fred H. Jones in Maroa Sunday afternoon.

Miss Stella Sigler returned home from Chicago Saturday. Miss Sigler has been very sick.

Misses Leilah Huff and Drexy Smelz left Saturday afternoon for Ft. Scott, Kansas, for an extended visit with Miss Maude Russell.

Dr. Dudley Shaw, of Decatur, spent Sunday at Maroa with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beatty, of Decatur, visited relatives in Maroa Sunday.

Lynn Chandler, of Decatur, visited his grandmother, Mrs. James Huff and family over Sunday.

TODD'S POINT.

Mrs. Eben Turner is home after an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. E. Baird in Decatur. Mrs. Baird returned with her and called on friends here.

Ruth Robertson, who has been ill, is improving.

Mrs. John Walton entertained friends at a gooseberry capping Monday night. Ice cream and cake was served.

Mr. Joseph Pierce returned from Chicago last Friday accompanied by his daughter, Maggie.

In view of the fact that Prairie Home and St. Mary's churches both had Children's day services last Sunday, those of our own little school were fairly well attended. The house was prettily decorated with flowers and flags.

Capt. George Wright of Decatur is visiting his son, Sherman, in Pleasaway. June 19.

NIANTIC.

Miss Lulu Zollars attended commencement exercises at Springfield. She was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Vance.

Rev. J. R. Parker is attending the Christian convention at Charleston.

Noah Jackson is home from Eureka college.

The ladies of the Christian church gave an ice cream and strawberry festival Saturday night. They made $21.

Rev. Parker is conducting an interesting Bible drill in connection with the prayer meeting on Wednesday of each week.

Miss Pottie Davis is able to ride out.

Miss Mary Palmer is indisposed.

George Jones and wife delighted the audience at the Christian church Sunday morning with some very fine special music. Miss Minnie Jones presided at the organ.

A good attendance is expected at the township Sunday school convention to be held in the M. E. church next Sunday, June 24.

Miss Blanche Damewood, who has been seriously ill, is greatly improved.

William West and family now occupy their new home purchased from Mrs. Mollie Saulg. Mrs. Maggie Dingman will occupy the house from which they moved. Mr. B. Armstrong and family now occupy William Pritchett's residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard, of Harristown, attended church here Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Walls will leave this week for San Francisco, California, to make her future home.

PROGRAM.

of Sunday school convention to be held in the M. E. church June 24.

Devotional service, Charles Marshall; quarterly review, M. R. Corbett; normal drill, R. C. Augustine; primary class, Mrs. R. C. Augustine; Bible school, Rev. J. R. Parker; Anthem, school; dismissal. Afternoon—Song service; "What Constitutes an up-to-date Sunday School?" Mrs. Pearl Brown; ten minutes' discussion of the following topics: "The Clock" Dr. McMahon; "Superintendent and Secretary," H. Jacobson and O. D. Kitch; "The Teacher," Miss Minerva Stahl, Mrs. L. O. Hawk, Miss Lucie Hall, Miss Lulu Zollars; music; special days; general discussion; "What Would You Emphasize or Correct on the Papers Just Read?"

Results Measure the Man.

Our readers will note the announcement of Dr. Lambert, the celebrated specialist in eye, ear, nose, throat and chronic diseases, that his visit at Decatur is extended several weeks longer. The doctor "caught right on" in Decatur is evidenced by the large number of cases already under his care. The several surgical cases already operated upon and the quick and successful results obtained stamp Dr. Lambert as an expert and we predict that he will succeed here just as he always does wherever he locates.

Cisco Wedding.

Married at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Olson Wednesday evening June 13, Alma Olson to Henry Melvin. There were 100 invited guests present including relatives and neighbors. It was one of the best arranged weddings that has occurred in Piatt county for a number of years. The bride's dress was white Henrietta trimmed in white satin. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin have both taught school in their home districts. They were tendered a reception at the groom's parents June 14. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin have gone to housekeeping on a farm four miles northwest of Cisco.

Fly in the Wheat.

John Ullrich has returned from a tour of inspection of his Moultrie county farms and says that the wheat crop is being badly damaged by the Hessian fly. He carefully inspected the plants and reports that they are fairly alive with the pests. The corn crop is looking very promising despite the excessive rains which have made it a difficult task to cultivate the growing crop.

Is a Bucket Shop.

Chicago, June 19.—Judge Tuley today decided the suit between the Christie street commission company of Kansas City, and the Chicago board of trade in favor of the board and issued an injunction restraining the Kansas City concern from receiving board of trade quotations. Judge Tuley in the decision, calls the Kansas City company a "bucket shop concern."

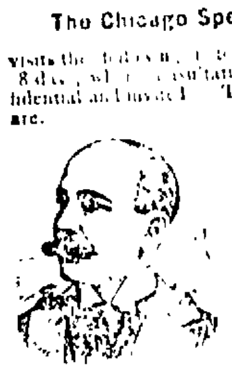
A New York girl, dumb nearly all her life, has had her speech restored by an operation.

PAY WHEN CURED.

DR. ARTHUR,

The Chicago Specialist,

visits the following places every 28 days, where consultation is free, confidential and invited. The next dates are:



Monticello, Sackriter hotel Mon., July 9.
Decatur, Brunswick Hotel, Tues., July 10.
Taylorville, Antlers Hotel, Wed. July 11.
Clinton, McGill House, July 12.

DR. ARTHUR names and locates diseases and weaknesses without asking questions, and will guarantee a cure or NO PAY in all curable cases.

Specialties Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Catarrh and associate diseases, Sexual Weakness, Varicocele, Emissions, Atrophy, Physical Decline, and all Wasting Nervous Troubles of the Genito Urinary Organs of Men.

If impossible to call, write for testimonials, question blank, etc., to

ARTHUR MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
P. O. Drawer No. 7[illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FREEZING THE GUMS

is the safest and most painless method in extracting teeth.

Extracting,

25c

Modern dental surgery and the best quality of dental work at the most reasonable prices. [illegible] only the durable and lasting kind of dentistry and guarantee all my work.

Set of Teeth, best quality, improved, look like natural $8
Best plain white teeth set $5.00
Teeth extracted, painless method 25c
Silver fillings from .... 50c up
Gold fillings from .... $1 up
Gold crowns, 22k $5.00
Teeth cleaned and polished .... 50c up
Plates repaired .... 50 up

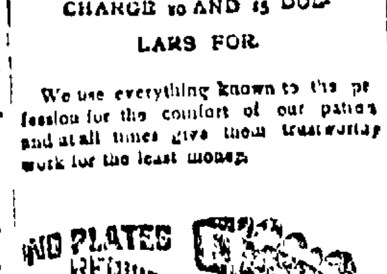
No charge for extracting when teeth are ordered. Consultation free.

Dr. J. Franklin Fribley,
Third floor, [illegible]

$8 BEST SET OF TEETH $8

SAME AS OTHER DENTISTS CHARGE 10 AND 15 DOLLARS FOR.

We use everything known to the profession for the comfort of our patients and at all times give them trustworthy work for the least money.



Teeth Extracted Without Pain 25c.

Set of Teeth	$5.00
Best Teeth	$8.00
22 Carat Gold crowns	$5.00
Gold Fillings	$1 up
Silver Fillings	50c up
Plate Repaired	50c up
Teeth Cleaned	50c up

J. D. MOORE'S.
Painless Dental Parlors
260 East Main St.

DR. C. C. MILLS,

Veterinary Surgeon.

[illegible]

DISAGREED.

Smith Charged With Wife Abandonment Will Have Another Trial.

The jury in the case of the People vs. Joseph Smith charged with wife abandonment failed to agree and were discharged. The jury retired Tuesday forenoon and after seven hours were discharged. There were [illegible] on the jury who told Enoch Bannister that they had fully determined in their own minds that Smith was guilty and that arguments to make them change their minds were useless. In spite of that [illegible] labored with them [illegible] hours but his efforts to bring them [illegible] the case in its proper light were fruitless.

Dr. Lambert, the eminent oculist and specialist of Chicago, is still at the Brunswick hotel, Decatur, where he can be consulted daily free of charge. Dr. Lambert operates painlessly for cataract, cross eyes, pterygium, closure of the tear duct, removes diseased eyes, cures blindness and deafness and treats all deformities and diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat or chronic diseases and guarantees to positively cure any case of catarrh.

Chinese Boxers work without the assistance of a referee or timekeepers.

Advertise in the Moweaqua Republican.

Sixth Year. [illegible] Saturday.

An Excellent Advertising Medium

Is read by all the [illegible] of Moweaqua and surrounding country. Advertising rates reasonable.

Mrs. Wm. Whitworth, Pub.
Moweaqua, Ill.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

23 Cases from Decatur and Vicinity Now Being Treated by Dr. Lambert.

ON ACCOUNT of the large number of cases taken during his first week and the daily increasing number of patients commencing treatment, induces Dr. Lambert to state that he will remain in Decatur two weeks longer. Dr. Lambert operates painlessly for Cataract, Cross Eyes, Pterygium, Closure of Tear Duct, Removes Diseased Eyes, Inserts Artificial Eyes, Cures Deafness and Blindness, and treats all Deformities of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, treats all Chronic Diseases and Diseases of Women, Furnishes Spectacles and Glasses to order and Guarantees to Absolutely Cure any Case of Catarrh.

IF YOU wish to be cured, consult the responsible Specialist.

NO MONEY accepted in cases where cure cannot be made.

DR. LAMBERT can be consulted at his parlors, Brunswick Hotel, Decatur, daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CONSULTATION, Examination and Advice Absolutely Free to All.

THIS IS a rare opportunity offered to the citizens of Decatur and vicinity, and we advise all to take advantage of it.

Are You Going to **PAINT?** If So, Why not use the *Best?*

It costs as much for labor to use poor paint as it does the best.

Remember we guarantee results, which is better than a guarantee on paint only. It makes no difference whom your painter may be I will guarantee you a first class job if you use

Devoe & Reynolds'

READY PREPARED PAINTS

C. M. Barnett,

Successor to C. L. GRISWOLD & CO.

161 E. Main St.

Burlington Route

New Train. 77 Hours to Puget Sound

It leaves St. Louis at 9.00 a. m., Quincy 10.40, Hannibal 12.05. Arrives Kansas City at 7.05 p. m. Black Hills next morning, then via Billings and Nor. Pacific Ry. Sleepers and Chair Cars through to Portland. Dining Cars all the way. Tourist Sleeping Car from Kansas City. Ask your ticket agent for particulars or write

L. W. WAKELEY, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

FIVE B[illegible]

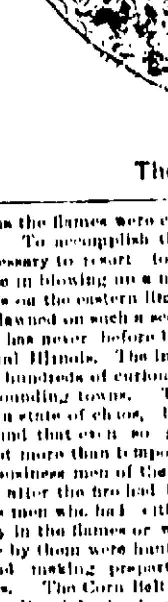
Fire at Blooming[illegible] History of [illegible] Two [illegible]

MANY BUILDI[illegible]

Including the Magni[illegible] ness Blocks a[illegible] Engines[illegible]

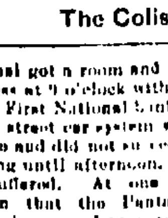
DYNAMITE USED [illegible]

Bloomington, June 19 [illegible]



The [illegible]

[illegible] the flames were [illegible] o'clock. To accomplish [illegible] was necessary to resort [illegible] dynamite in blowing up [illegible] buildings on the eastern [illegible]



The Colis[illegible]

National got a room and [illegible] business at 9 o'clock with [illegible] of the First National [illegible]

The street car system [illegible] the fire and did not [illegible] running until afternoon. [illegible]

The courthouse is a to[illegible] the valuable records [illegible]

The courthouse was [illegible] at a cost of $400,000 and [illegible] as a model of architect[illegible] The roof of the buildi[illegible] The law library belongin[illegible] of the Bloomington bar [illegible] building. It was an exc[illegible] being valued at $40,000 [illegible] pletely destroyed.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Succeeds
uccess !

Decatur and Vicin-
ng Treated by
Lambert.

f the large number of during his first week y increasing number of mmencing treatment, in- Lambert to state that he in Decatur two weeks Lambert operates pain- Cataract, Cross Eyes, Closure of Tear Duct, Diseased Eyes, Inserts yes, Cures Deafness and and treats all Deformi- e Eye, Ear, Nose and ats all Chronic Diseases ses of Women, Furnishes and Glasses to order and s to Absolutely Cure any tarrh.

cured, consult the responsible

l in cases where cure cannot

be consulted at his parlors, otel, Decatur, daily from 9 a. m.

xamination and Advice Abso- o All.

rtunity offered to the citizens of vicinity, and we advise all to ge of it.

AINT? If So,

not Best?
he

or labor to use poor paint as it does the best.

arantee results, which is better paint only. It makes no differ- nter may be I will guarantee you ou use

& Reynolds'

REPARED PAINTS

M. Barnett,

161 E. Main St.

Burlington Route

77 Hours to Puget Sound

ouis at 9.00 a. m., Quincy 10.40, Arrives Kansas City at 7.05 p. m. xt morning, then via Billings and . Sleepers and Chair Cars through Dining Cars all the way. Tourist om Kansas City. Ask your ticket culars or write

eneral Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

FIVE BLOCKS BURN

Fire at Bloomington Was the Worst in the History of the City--Loss Nearly Two Million Dollars.

MANY BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED

[illegible] the Magnificent Court House, Six Story Business Blocks and Two Hotels--Crippled Fire Engines and Poor Pressure.

DYNAMITE USED TO STOP FIRE'S PROGRESS

[illegible] block in which the fire started [illegible] the flames [illegible] west. On the south [illegible] the street from the courthouse [illegible] the finest structures in [illegible] the main floors were occupied by [illegible] clothing house and Parrot's jewelry house. The loss to the [illegible] fully insured and to [illegible] insured for two-thirds. [illegible] owing to the intense [illegible] contents including [illegible] of [illegible] professional persons [illegible] are lost. The total [illegible] building will be $200,000; [illegible] cannot be estimated. Adjoining [illegible] the north was [illegible] Cole building of [illegible] occupied on the first two [illegible] by Cole Bros. dry goods and carpet firm. The stock was valued at $150,000 with insurance of $125,000.

The two upper stories were occupied by professional men and everything was lost. As with the [illegible] building the loss on the building will be difficult to estimate but is not far from $250,000. Next stood the Fahey building of four stories; insurance of $75,000. Wilcox Bros' dry goods store, which occupied part of the main floor of the hotel with a stock of $125,000 was completely gutted. Insurance $100,000. Several other buildings of a minor character in this block were destroyed before the flames were arrested.

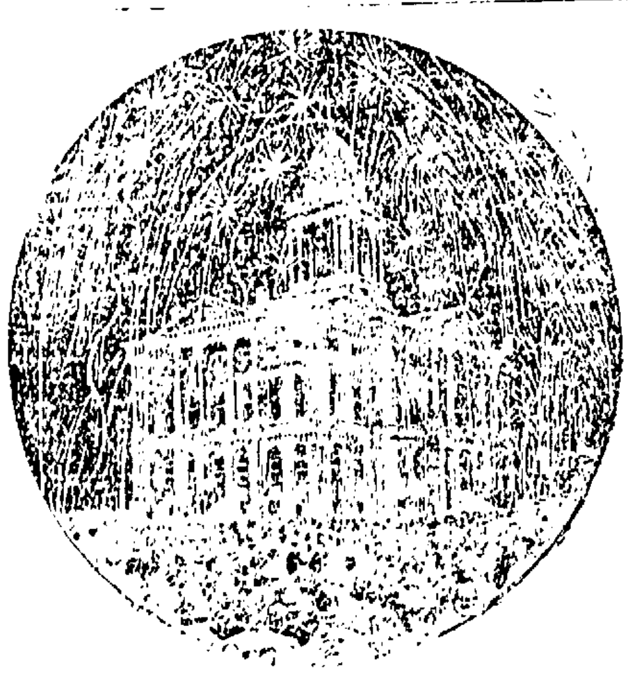
The fire department next turned their attention upon the courthouse. The flames could not be resisted however and in a short time this magnificent structure, the finest of its class in Central Illinois was in ruins. Most all of the records were saved. The total loss of this structure is estimated at $400,000. It was constructed in 1875.

The fire then started to lick up the block on the west side of the square. [illegible] the H. H. Green drug store had been destroyed with a loss of $25,000 and several adjoining buildings were badly damaged, the firemen succeeded in stopping the onward march of the fire king. The reinforcements of the Springfield and Peoria which commenced arriving at [illegible] o'clock saved the day and prevented the destruction of the entire city.

The citizens blew up several buildings with dynamite but their efforts were futile. A strong wind that set in soon after the fire commenced, swept the flames onward, irresistibly. The entire city was awakened by the noise of falling buildings and thousands cheered the efforts of the firemen.

TRACK OF THE FLAMES.

Starting at the Model laundry building on Monroe street, the path of desolation lay south on Main to Washington, along Jefferson from East to Madison, on Center from Monroe to Washington, with McLean county's handsome courthouse as the central figure of the awful pyre of flame.



The Court House Destroyed.

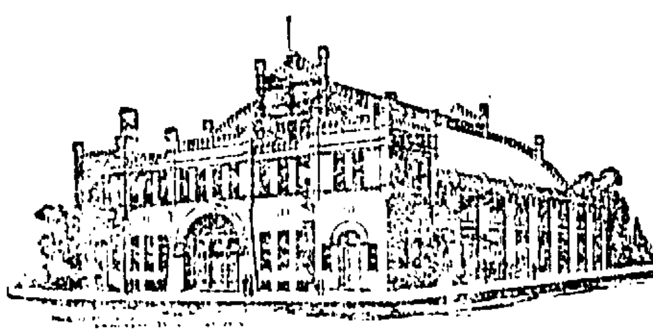
[illegible] the flames were controlled by [illegible] To accomplish this however it [illegible] to resort to the use of [illegible] upon a number of the [illegible] of the [illegible] such a scene of desolation [illegible] before been witnessed [illegible] The insurance [illegible] curious people from [illegible] They found the [illegible] but they like [illegible] so great a disaster [illegible] temporarily dishearten [illegible] of the city. Within [illegible] had been controlled [illegible] had either lost their [illegible] or were compelled [illegible] were hunting new locations [illegible] preparations to resume.

The Corn Belt bank went to [illegible] bank and the State loss $[illegible],000; insured $35,000. Then came the Corn Belt Bank; loss, $50,000; insured, $[illegible],000; damage to vaults unknown. G. H. Read hardware store containing four fronts and occupying four stories. The loss is estimated at $175,000 with complete insurance. Next came the Odd Fellows' building, one of the handsomest structures in the city occupied by the Klopp Gents Furnishing store and National State Bank. The loss on the former is $25,000 and of the latter $20,000, with full insurance. The total loss on this building will reach $100,000. The Eagle block on the south side of this block was valued with contents at $100,000 with one half insurance. On the southeast corner stood the Lindley livery stable. This loss is $5000, partly insured. The fine Withers public library just across the street and the Bulletin office, diagonally opposite, came near going.

The block west of the Durley block also succumbed. Here stood the twelve four-story buildings occupied by the Rogers Wall Paper company; loss $25,000, insurance one-half. Corn Belt Ice Cream Parlor, loss $5000; insurance two-thirds. C. W. Klemm's dry goods store, loss $200,000; full insured. Kitchell's confectionery, loss $10,000; fully insured. New York Dry Goods store, loss $100,000; insurance $75,000. Henninger Shoe company, loss $25,000; insurance $15,000. Stephen Smith's dry goods store completing the block on the west. The latter loss was $75,000; fully insured.

The Phoenix hotel, one of the oldest structures on the west side of the block and valued at $75,000 was destroyed with insurance of one-half. The Minerva block, occupied by Neimans' chop house, McLean County Coal company, and No Name Nation store together with a dozen minor firms are all in ruins. The loss of the latter concern will aggregate $500,000 with insurance but it is difficult to estimate.

The Windsor hotel [illegible] of this block was the next to go. [illegible] was the finest hotel in the city and was of six stories in height. All of the guests were aroused and there were no fatalities. Nothing is left of this big building but a pile of stone and mortar. The loss is $100,000 with



The Coliseum The Temporary Court House.

[illegible] of a room and was ready for [illegible] o'clock with the assistance [illegible] National bank.

[illegible] car system was crippled by [illegible] did not succeed in getting cars [illegible] afternoon. The newspapers [illegible] At one time it appeared [illegible] the Pantagraph building [illegible] and preparations were under [illegible] The papers suffered seriously [illegible] want of gas with which to run their [illegible] The extent of [illegible] so many leaks in gas [illegible] that tonight the plant was not in [illegible] and the city was in total darkness.

[illegible] courthouse is a total ruin but all of [illegible] records were saved before [illegible] reached that structure and were [illegible] to the [illegible] auditorium which will be used as a courthouse temporarily. The big [illegible] of the courthouse struck [illegible] for the last time this morning [illegible] to the ground a few seconds [illegible]

[illegible] courthouse was completed in 1868 at a cost of $400,000 and was recognized as a model of architectural skill.

[illegible] roof of the building fell in at 4:30. The law library belonging to the members of the Bloomington bar had space in this building. It was an exceptionally fine one being valued at $40,000 and was completely destroyed.

THE LOSSES IN DETAIL.

Estimate by Mayor Thomas Places Total at $2,000,000.

The following is a list of the losses as compiled by Mayor Thomas:

Model Laundry and building	$ 15,000
H. S. Green	5,000
George S. Brand	30,000
Grand Leader Bld. L. Waldon	8,000
Grand Leader bldg. Wm. and R. F. Evans	8,000
Vincent building	22,000
Evans building	10,000
H. K. Thompson	10,000
McGregor	10,000
Cooper, Jackman & Co.	15,000
J. Burke	10,000
Miller	1,000
Darley	20,000
Pixly	35,000
McLean Co. coal building	15,000
McLean Co. Coal Co. fixtures	10,000
Old 99 cent building	16,000
Dr. Schroeder building	21,000
Dr. Schroeder building	10,000
Adam's Ark	[illegible]
Adam's Ark, stock and fixtures	500
J. W. Evans, building	17,000
Rogers and J. U. Garver and Klemm	15,000
Klemm, two buildings	22,000
Klemm, stock	125,000
Kitchell building	18,000
Kitchell, stock and drugs	13,000
Miss Marble, building	18,000
J. W. Riggs, stock	25,000
Mrs. Park, building	18,000
Schneider, shoe store and stock	15,000
Stephen Smiths Sons, two buildings	26,000
Stephen Smiths Sons, stock	28,000
Dr. Rembe	1,000
Phoenix hotel and furniture	20,000
O. Lapp building	4,000
O. Lapp stock and fixtures	1,500
Williams & Burt, building	5,000
Belle Lee, building	4,500
Belle Lee, stock	2,500
S. H. Thompson, building	5,000
Thompson, furniture, etc.	1,500
Wolf Griesheim building	75,000
Wolf Griesheim stock	50,000
Griesheim block upstairs	29,000
F. Parritt stock	10,000
Cole Bros. building	35,000
Cole Bros. stock	60,000
Meyer & Woehner, building	12,000
Meyer & Woehner, stock and fixtures	3,500
George P. Davis, building	11,000
J. C. Phillips, stock	12,000
Mrs. Marrick, building	12,000
Corn Belt Bank, furniture and fixtures	3,500
Fleming and others, upstairs	2,000
G. H. Read & Bro., building	8,000
G. H. Read & Bro., stock	15,000
Remembrance Lodge I. O. O. F.	15,000
Remembrance Lodge, furniture	2,500
W. F. Klopp	10,000
Livingston & Trause	20,000
State National Bank, furniture	3,000
Mrs. Marrick's building, East Washington street	13,000
A. Brokaw, livery building	1,000
Windsor hotel building	45,000
Windsor hotel furniture, etc.	17,000
Mahaffy's stable	4,000
Mahaffy's stock	2,000
Building north Windsor hotel	15,000
Stock in same, furniture and fixtures	4,000
Kegler building	2,000
Mrs. Geo. Parke, building	18,000
H. H. Green, drugs and jewelry	7,000
Mary F. Parke, building	16,000
W. F. Klemm, stock and fixtures	1,500
Estate S. Withers, building	8,000
Mr. Goodle	12,000
Mrs. Stipp, building, damage	500
J. W. Riggs, building, south side W. Jefferson	7,000
Stock and fixtures to same	3,000
Geo. W. Broner, four buildings on W. Jefferson	10,000
Courthouse building	70,000
Courthouse law library	60,000
Courthouse, other damage	100,000
Wilcox Bros., stock	50,000
Other damage, not enumerated	100,000
Total	$2,000,000

Never neglect any trouble of the eye or ear, it may lead to something serious. Consult Dr. Lambert, the eye and ear specialist of Chicago, now stopping at the Brunswick hotel, Decatur. Examination free.

THE COLOR LINE

Drawn at a Soda Fountain Excites a Little Breeze of Indignation.

Friends of a well known matron of Decatur were quite a great deal agitated yesterday over the action of one or two proprietors of soda fountains in the city refusing to serve the colored girl who is employed by this matron as a nurse. In this case the nurse girl was sent to the [illegible] fountain with one of the children who are in her care to get a glass of soda for herself and charge and at least three soda fountains were visited before the nurse succeeded in getting the soda for herself. She told the story of her experience when she returned home and her employer was at once very indignant because of the treatment the girl has received and in this state of righteous indignation she called on several of her friends and told them what had happened. In every case the sympathy was with the colored girl and the matter was a subject of a great deal of discussion and comment yesterday.

So great was the interest in the matter that last evening a Herald representative called upon the proprietors of several of the soda fountains in the city and asked them whether or not they served soda to colored people. The most of them do but some of them do not. In all cases it was found that they were indifferent about the colored patronage and some of them did not hesitate to say they did not want it although they would not say that they would bar a colored person from their fountain. So to the minds of those who believe in the equal rights of the negro, soda water is another exception to the declaration of independence.

While this is the first time the question has been brought up in Decatur the druggists say that they have never catered to the colored trade although some of them who refuse it now have before accepted it. The matter was tested in a neighboring city a year or two ago. One of the leading druggists there refused to sell soda water to a colored man who brought suit against the druggist and tried to compel him to sell to the colored people. The court decided that the druggist had a right to sell to whom he pleased.

RAINS INTERFERED.

Have Been So Heavy as to Stop Farm Work.

There has been much rain over the greater portion of the state during the week, and in the southern and parts of the central district it has been so heavy as to greatly interfere with farming operations. In many places vegetation has suffered from excessive rains. In the northern district there have generally been good rains, but not heavy enough to interfere with farm work. Many correspondents say rain is needed. The weather has generally been cool, especially in the northern portion. This has been favorable for some crops and unfavorable for others. The condition of the hay crop seems generally to have improved during the week, although in many places it is still thin and short. The consensus of opinion is that they will be a fair crop. This is especially true of the southern district, where the excessive rains, while damaging grit corn, have greatly improved the meadows. Considerable progress has been made in the harvesting of clover, but rain in the central and southern districts has interfered with this work. Pastures are generally in fine condition. Wheat has continued to improve slightly. There has, however, been some damaged in the southern district by wheat lodging on account of heavy rains. Harvesting has begun, but rainy weather has delayed it considerably. The week has not been favorable for corn. It has been too cold, especially in the northern district and too wet in the southern and parts of the central district. Weeds are getting a good start. The condition of corn, however, is still generally good. The prospect for a large crop of oats continue good. There is, however, a tendency to rankness of growth, and much damage has already been caused by lodging. Potatoes promise a good crop, but some places the condition has deteriorated slightly. The small fruits all seem to be doing well, but apples are dropping badly, and peaches to some extent. However, prospects continue to average well.

Died in Peoria.

The remains of the late Louis Vincent, who died in Peoria, were brought to Decatur Wednesday for burial. Formerly Mr. Vincent lived in Decatur, and was then employed in the Decatur Gas and Electric company. He had been a member of Decatur Camp 111 Modern Woodmen but transferred his membership to Peoria. When the remains arrived in Decatur yesterday a committee of the Decatur Camp met the party and acted as pall bearers as follows: D. C. Corley, James O'Mara, C. C. Walters, L. H. Martin, Louis Fribourg and Richard Miller. The interment was at Greenwood.

SOUTH BEND HOTEL BURNS.

One Man Killed and a Number Seriously Hurt.

South Bend, Ind. June 20--The Morrison hotel was destroyed by fire early this morning. L. C. Smart of Hudson, Mich., was killed. Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, actors, Fred Myers of Adrian, Mich., J. R. Johson and Michael Lynch of South Bend; William Allen of Muncie, Ind.; were seriously burned or injured. A number of others were slightly hurt.

This is supposed to be of incendiary origin started about 5 o'clock being almost immediately followed by a terrific explosion of gas. The loss is $25,000.

A Norwalk Yankee has invented a "humane" bullet that does not lacerate. Will some one please invent one that does not kill?

Possibly Minister Wu still regards the Boxer proposition as "only a local disturbance."

China has taken off the six round limit on the Boxers and it looks like a finish fight.

Deeds Recorded.

Samuel P. Donnell to Cyrus H. Moore lot 1 in W. H. Bogg's addition to Decatur; $425.

Administratrix.

In the county court Wednesday Harriett E. Starr was named administrator of the estate of the late Catherine Hoover, filing a bond in the sum of $3000.

Marriage Licenses.

James T. Edwards, Decatur..........35
Edith M. Wisher, Decatur..........23

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

100 DROPS CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. [illegible] 2100 Madison Square, PHILADA PA.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC [illegible] STOP SMOKING! [illegible] Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

Cerrodanie Capsules are a positive cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Price, $1.00 per box. Write for circulars.
THE CERRODANIE CO.
81 Syndicate Block, DECATUR, ILL.

VEHICLE SALE.

Beginning Friday, June 22, 1900.

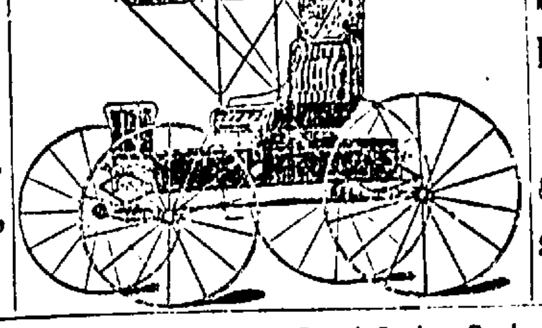
175 Buggies, 100 Road Wagons, 50 Surreys, 25 Phaetons, 25 Driving Wagons.

BICYCLES, HARNESS and SEWING MACHINES

Go into this Sale at Surprisingly Low Prices.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

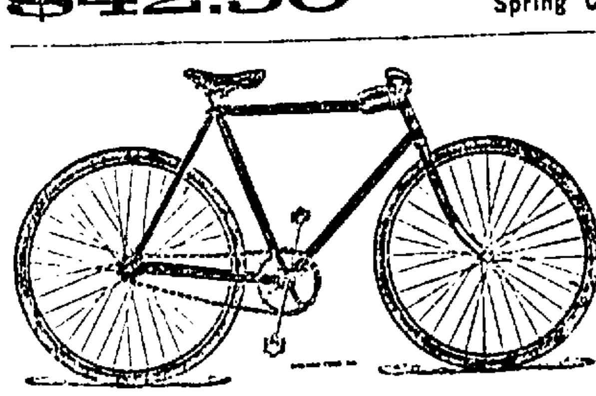
We are Going to Sell. If you want to buy, come and see us.



Everything We Sell Fully Guaranteed.

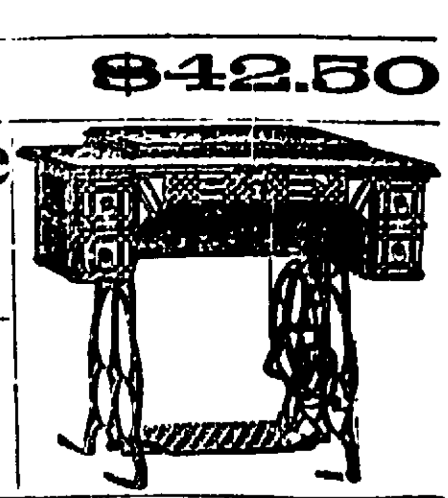
All fresh, new stock and a large variety to select from.

$42.50 This Elegant Buggy---Panel Spring Back, Spring Cushion, Leather Quarter Top. $42.50



A Good Bicycle
Morgan & Wright Tires,
$18.50

This Elegant Sewing Machine,
$20.00



J. G. STARR & SON.

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DECATUR HERALD.

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[illegible]

Weekly Republican.
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Entered at the postoffice at Decatur as second-class [illegible]

Address communications to The Herald, Decatur, Ill.

A country [illegible] troops and emergency [illegible] is not in danger [illegible] every sensible citizen [illegible]

Roosevelt [illegible] the democratic [illegible] hands, while McKinley still [illegible] friend Aguinaldo on his hands.

Bryan says: [illegible] imperialism and trusts will [illegible] issues." Well, enough [illegible] your old procession and fix [illegible]

According to [illegible] Governor Tanner is coming home [illegible] and Loren Wheeler is [illegible] his friend Joe Grout. [illegible]

The democratic press will take notice that Mark H[illegible] assassinated by that army with [illegible] it discovered about the time [illegible] assembling of the convention.

The principal [illegible] of the democratic press for [illegible] that McKinley and Roo[illegible] nominated according to the [illegible] of tweedle dee or tweedle dum.

Mark Hanna w[illegible] unanimously chosen chairman of the [illegible] republican committee [illegible] Kinley and Roosevelt were chosen [illegible] positions. This is a sort of [illegible] year for the republicans.

PATRIOTISM WILL WIN.

The republican [illegible] convention has completed its work. It has renominated President McKinley [illegible] has given him Theodore Roosevelt [illegible] a colleague on the ticket. [illegible] platform that meets the [illegible] and business [illegible] hypocrisy and deception. It [illegible] the accomplishment of [illegible] legislation every [illegible] will be carried out if the [illegible] the platform of [illegible] has been executed. [illegible] goes for its [illegible] can come home and [illegible] in the face without [illegible] the other fellow, [illegible] fellow for what the [illegible] does not contain.

The [illegible] honesty in platform [illegible] the [illegible] A hero of the [illegible] fought under Phil Sheridan [illegible] A hero of the Spanish [illegible] who fought under Joe Wheeler [illegible] for vice president. [illegible] their lives for our [illegible] addition to filling the [illegible] patriots both are statesmen [illegible] Americans, [illegible] in peace and first in [illegible] countrymen, [illegible] in the convention [illegible] reservation on the [illegible] each [illegible] the world [illegible] men who Bre[illegible] the American [illegible] also will flock to the [illegible] standard and will align [illegible] front, determined to [illegible] upon a firmer foundation [illegible] before and will refuse to [illegible] clamor of the little [illegible] for a return to the leeks and onions and flesh pots of Egypt. While the [illegible] of the opposition will cause the [illegible] laugh with the sound of retreat the party [illegible] Lincoln, McKinley and Roosevelt [illegible] with the sight of better things [illegible] away out of sight and hearing [illegible] and leave the motley crowd [illegible] in its effort to infuse life into [illegible] ones of a discredited existence.

No political party which deems it necessary, in order to maintain an existence, to discredit patriotism and encourage the enemies of the government can win in this republic. The young men in whose veins pulsates the hot red blood of hope will not let such a party win. They prefer to follow the "rough rider" whose sword flashes under the flag assailed by enemies rather than a carpet knight who receives a commission and deserts his command through the medium of a [illegible] to return home and assail the government in its effort to subdue the enemies of a sovereign people and who by such conduct merits and receives the applause of his country's enemies and loses the respect of those who, on the field of battle, uphold the flag. No party which places itself in a position in time of war where it would receive, if that were possible, the solid vote of those bearing arms against the government, while on the other hand, for that reason, could not command the vote of the soldiers defending the government, will be placed in power so long as our people cling to a government by the people and for the people. The fathers and mothers who gave their sons for the country will not let it succeed.

The [illegible] of 1864 will be reenacted at Kansas City July 4, 1900. On that day McKinley will be denounced as an imperialist and usurper in face of the fact that the republican convention at Philadelphia [illegible] of him in the platform:

We [illegible] the administration of William McKinley. [illegible] established [illegible] and in patriotism and [illegible] has distinctly elevated [illegible] the influence of the [illegible] Walking [illegible] pathway [illegible] responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every [illegible] American patriot and [illegible] statesman, clear in vision, [illegible] judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

But what of that? The party which will assemble at Kansas City has put itself out of harmony with the patriotism of the country. In 1864 that party assembled in Chicago and denounced Lincoln just as they will denounce McKinley.

In 1864 it said of Lincoln's administration:

We consider that the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the constitution—the subversion of the civil by military law in states not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in states where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of state rights; the employment of unusual test oaths; and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defense is calculated to prevent a restoration of the union and perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

The party of patriotism which stood by Lincoln then as it stands by McKinley now in the same year of 1864 said of Lincoln in its platform:

We approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unswerving fidelity to the constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the constitution the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes.

At the election in 1864 the people stood with Lincoln and the party which represented the patriotism of the country. They will do the same with McKinley and the party which represents the patriotism of the country in 1900. The people will stand by the memorial stones which point the lessons to be learned from the past.

LAST SAD RITES

Funeral Services Over Remains of W. H. Linn Thursday Afternoon.

SERVICE AT THE RESIDENCE

Rev. W. C. Miller of the Congregational Church Was in Charge, Assisted by Rev. Penhallegon.

THE BURIAL WAS AT GREENWOOD

The funeral of the late W. H. Linn which was held from the family residence on West Main street on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, was largely attended. The service was in charge of Rev. W. C. Miller pastor of the Congregational church assisted by Rev. W. H. Penhallegon, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

The service opened with an invocation by Mr. Penhallegon. This was followed by a scripture reading by Mr. Miller and prayer. Mr. Penhallegon then read a brief scripture lesson and delivered a short prayer. There was no music at the house. The address was made by Mr. Miller who said in part:

Mr. Miller said, "Coleridge said that the destiny of nations was the aggregate destiny of individual lives and throughout all history we never find the results of life in its aggregate. One generation utters its thoughts and it becomes a part of the general intelligence of the world. Men think not for themselves only but for others and the sum of the world's greatness today is the result of each generation and each century that has gone before, adding that which was permanent. Thus we came to the conclusion that this life is not temporary but permanent, that all the best in life is of God, a higher intelligence bearing down into the lesser intelligence called man. Thus as far as man is able to co-operate with laws and forces which he finds here he will add to that which will remain throughout the ages. It is a most gratifying thought—this of divine partnership—that man though mortal is able to hold principles and teach truths that are immortal. Men living here in time can do things that are never to pass away but entering into the life of humanity become a part of its life. With the wider thought of the present century we are believing that the various avenues of life are all God-given avenues. One man holding to the essential truths of a higher life which we call salvation, fulfills the mind of God. Another working in the midst of material things creating forces that are temporal, is just as distinctly a part of God's mind if operated from a lofty motive, as the other. Thus he who creates the uncreated in material things throwing into the creation the energies of his mind and the nobility of heart is a necessity in the structure of society which is being erected today. He who has the ability to give labor to hands, thoughts to minds, loves to hearts, is a benefactor and must be regarded as one of God's agents in doing good. I speak of this at this evening hour because it is an illustration of the principles held by this man whose form we are to lay away. William H. Linn was creative. He had the ability to produce. He could take the things which he found in the world unfruitful and make them fruitful. He could set in operation principles; lives of activity which would produce avenues of labor, homes of love, opportunities for employment and wealth. With sterling integrity and honesty his became a necessity to every town or city that works toward that which is best in life. We are grateful today for every hour of his intense life. His kindness of heart, his reaching down and helping those who needed his counsel and wisdom. He believed that there was a purpose in life, an object to attain, a duty to perform. And thus we hold in an enduring remembrance all his acts of kindness "his deeds of love" his sacrifices at domestic life of which even here we cannot speak. These will ever be cherished by those who knew him best and loved him most. Though he has left us yet the results of his life will remain as long as our city lives to do the work of this mortal world."

The burial was at Greenwood cemetery. As the friends approached the grave Mr. Miller read the processional. The choir composed of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Oher, Mrs. E. K. Boan and Charles Hoy sang, "Dreaming, My [illegible]" and Mr. Miller read the committal service. The choir then sang, "When My Day of Life is Falling" and the benediction was pronounced Rev. Penhallegon.

The active pallbearers were present and former employes of Mr. Linn. They were: James A. Carrall, T. L. Pegram, Oliver G. McKenzie, Harry McKinniss, C. W. Sigler, Peter Brusch, George Harry and Charles Messer.

The honorary pallbearers were: J. M. Rainey, A. G. Webber, S. S. Jack, John Ullrich, L. Burrows, W. E. Nelson, John R. Miller, W. H. Starr, T. T. Roberts and J. W. Race.

NEW BUSINESS BLOCK.

To Be Erected on East Main Street by H. Shlaudeman.

Henry Shlaudeman is preparing to let the contract for the erection of a building on East Main street that will be a great improvement to that part of the city. Mr. Shlaudeman owns the three lots at 223, 225 and 227 East Main street on which is a small one story frame building. [illegible] room is now occupied by Nabrgang, the harness man, and the other is occupied by his brother with a tailor shop. The other room is vacant but in the past has been used as a saloon. Mr. Shlaudeman has decided to tear out the frame buildings and in their place will erect a fine one story block. The east side of the building will be [illegible] the alley and will extend to the west [illegible] feet. The east building will extend back to the south a distance of 45 feet while the west room will be about 15 feet longer.

While the building will be built but one story high at the present time the foundation will be built in a heavy substantial manner so as to allow of the addition of two or more stories at any future time when the demand for quarters [illegible] that part of the city warrants the necessary expenditure to build them.

The two Nabrgang brothers will occupy the two rooms to the east and will be provided with greatly improved quarters when the new building is erected. Heavy plate glass will adorn the fronts and the general style of the building will be thoroughly modern. While the work on the building is going on the Nabrgangs will occupy the room to the west of the present quarters. Work on the building will begin within a few days as Surveyor Loring was at work taking the measurements Thursday.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING.

Chairman Mercer Explains that None Will be Authorized by Present Congress.

Decatur will have to wait awhile for a public building. The chairman of the committee on public buildings has explained to Congressman Caldwell that it has been decided not to authorize the erection of any public buildings this session of congress. The following is his letter:

Hon. Ben. F. Caldwell, M. C., City.

Dear Sir—I have your letter with reference to H. R. 3741 introduced by you in this congress for the authorization of a public building at Decatur, Illinois, to cost $100,000, and in reply allow me to say that the bill referred to is pending in the committee on public buildings and grounds of the house of representatives. As you remember we granted you and certain prominent citizens of Decatur a hearing before this committee upon this bill and I think I am justified in adding that the hearing given was one of the most satisfactory which took place before this committee during the present session of the 56th congress. The committee have decided, however, after a careful analysis of the situation that it was not advisable to take up public building legislation this session of congress and to that end it further decided not to make a favorable report upon any bill pending before it. This decision has been adhered to strictly and the committee will not make a favorable report upon any bill pending before it this session of congress. Yours truly,
D. H. Mercer.

The only Art Store for pictures, frames and guilding, is Melcher's, 3rd door South of postoffice. Decatur. Ill.

A NEW RULING.

In Relation to the Indeterminate Sentence Law.

In the supreme court Wednesday the petition of Corry Miller for a writ of habeas corpus claiming the right to be discharged from the Joliet penitentiary, where he is confined by judgment of the criminal court of Cook county, upon conviction of a misdemeanor in the nature of a conspiracy, was denied. Miller was indicted jointly with Charles Warren and Katherine E. Myers for conspiracy to kill and murder Charles G. Myers. Conspiracy to kill is made a misdemeanor by the statute. The claim was made by Miller's attorneys that, he having been sentenced under the indeterminate sentence law, he should be discharged for the reason that neither the verdict of the jury nor the judgment of the court fixed the time of his confinement in the penitentiary. Chief Justice Boggs, in denying the petition, said that the court had considered the merits of the case and had arrived at the conclusion that the defendant could not be discharged and that a full and formal written opinion in the case would be filed shortly. The ruling of the supreme court in this case is in direct opposition to recent rulings made in Cook county by the appellate court of the first district. The appellate court held in the recent case of Towne et al vs. the People that the judgment of the criminal court of Cook county, sentencing the defendant, Towne, to imprisonment in the penitentiary was invalid for the reason that the judgment of the criminal court did not fix the term of imprisonment in a misdemeanor case.

Several writs of habeas corpus have been granted in Cook county courts in cases where prisoners convicted of misdemeanors have been sentenced under the indeterminate sentence act and the prisoners have been discharged. This is the first time the supreme court has construed the indeterminate sentence law in the question of its application to cases of misdemeanors.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Wheat and Corn Boosted—The Poultry Markets—Eggs Off.

The prices in the local market have been given a boost. In the great centers wheat has in eighteen days advanced that many cents but the prices here do not show that much of a change. Wheat which was quoted at 64 cents is now at 70. Corn has been advanced from 33 and 34 to 35 and 36 cents. The price of oats remains unchanged at 20 and 21.

The poultry dealers have marked off the price of eggs a bit and the figure 8½ is the lowest bid that has been made this season. Indeed the poultry men have all along been surprised the way the prices have held up. The impression is that the speculators are repeating the performance of last year and are putting large quantities into cold storage. There has been less complaint this year than any season in ten years of the quality of the eggs. There has been little high temperature and that is one of the reasons why the eggs have been less inclined to spoil. In spite of the fact that the season had been backward for springs the prices are not up to those offered at this time last year. Hens are quoted at 6½; springs 11 to 14; ducks 4, geese 3 and turkeys (the lowest in years) 4 to 6, and none of the last three is wanted.

A Fine Memorial.

Brown & Son have secured the order for the J. W. B. Shaw monument. The design is original and promises to be one of the finest in Macon county. The monument will stand nearly nine feet high and will weigh about nine tons, it will be built of Barre granite except the large ball which will be of Quincy granite. It will be finished in the east and will be shipped direct to Macon where it will be erected.

Headquarters for Loans.

Oldest loan office in the city. All classes of loans—on horses, cows, buggies, carriages, wagons, pianos, high grade furniture, watches and diamonds—to salaried people without security—on real estate, individual surety or any good collateral. Call and see us whether you borrow or not. 115 North Water street.
A. T. Summers & Son.

Married.

BECK-HORINE.

At the home of Rev. S. H. Bowyer on West Wood street at 8:30 o'clock last evening was quietly celebrated the marriage of Miss Margaret H. Horine and Alfred H. Beck, Rev. S. H. Bowyer performed the nuptial service. Mr. Beck is employed as a letter carrier. They will reside at the home recently built by the groom at 933 North College street.

Mrs. Barbara Staro announces the marriage of her daughter, Nonette, to Herbert Lorraine Hovey, on Wednesday, June 20, at Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Hovey will be at home after September 1, at the Foot Hills, Los Angeles, Cal.

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this malady is felt on organs, nerves, muscles and brain. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cents at Jno. E. King, C. F. Shilling and N. L. Krone's drug stores.

Farmer Simpson.

George H. Simpson returned yesterday to his home on a farm south of Moweaqua after a visit of two two days in Decatur. Two days or a part of two days is as much as he can now stand away from the farm. Time was when about twenty-four hours on a farm would give him a case of nervous prostration. He admits now that in those days he did not know where he was at. In the meantime he has learned and is positive that the farm is the real thing. He and his father, Ex-Alderman G. Simpson are farming together and the young man especially is convinced that he could not be content any place except on a farm.

A Wealth of Beauty

Is often hidden by unsightly pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will glorify the face by curing all skin eruptions also cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felons, ulcers and worst forms of piles. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Jno. E. King, C. F. Shilling and N. L. Krone.

Great opportunity offered to good, reliable men. Salary of $15 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Send stamp. American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute. Ind.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargille, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which has caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face and the best doctors could give no help; but now her health is excellent." Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Jno. E. King, C. F. Shilling and N. L. Krone, druggists, guaranteed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cts.-jan. 2wömo.

Agents on salary of $15 per week and expenses; the greatest agent seller ever produced; every stock and poultry raiser buys it on sight. Hustles wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

LIVERITA, the up-to-date Little Liver Pill 5c boxes contain 15 pills 10c boxes contain 40 pills 25c boxes contain 100 pills. Sold by John E. King and A. J. Klaine, Decatur, Ill.

WHEAT IS AWAY UP

At One Time Thursday the Price Touched 84 1-2 Cents But Re-acted.

PRICE NOW EIGHTEEN CENTS

Over What It Was on June 4th—Corn Also Shares the Great Strength, Likewise Oats.

THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago, June 21—Wheat market very excited and irregular, material gains being secured early, with July up to 84½, or 18 cents higher than on June 4. Later the price reacted to 82c, the close showing about 1½ gain. The northwest situation was the chief factor. The sharp bulge at Minneapolis and the sharp gains at Liverpool started the market up, outside commission houses buying immense proportions and foreigners credited with covering large lines. Spot Liverpool was up 2½ to 4 pence, futures 3⅞ to 4⅜ higher. At the decline there were liberal purchases by local professionals.

Corn—Market again active, and excited and much higher at one time, July was selling up to 42⅝, August to 43 and September to 43⅛. Later the prices receded ½ and the close was ¼c lower. The chief bull factor was the sharp bulge in wheat and the upturn abroad. Commission houses bought. On the advance several large local lines liquidated and prices reacted. Spot Liverpool was ½ to 1½c higher and futures were up to 1⅜c. Clearings were large. The seaboard reported 15 boat loads accepted.

Oats—Active and prices covered a range of 1½c to 2c, all made within a few minutes, at the opening. An advance of 1⅛ to 2⅜c was recorded at one time over yesterday's close, followed by a break of 1⅛ to 2c, and the close net gain was ⅝c to ⅞c. There was heavy outside buying, especially from the northwest and the action in wheat and corn also affected values.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.

Chicago, June 21—June 81⅜; July 82⅜.

Corn—June 40⅜; July 40⅜.

Oats—June, 24½; July 24½.

Rye, July 60½. Barley 38 to 45. Flax $1.80. Timothy September $3. Clover, $8.

Flour—Better demand, prices firm.

Wheat—Excited and irregular, closing higher; No. 3 hard, 79½; No. 2 spring, 81c; July opened 83c; highest 84½; lowest 82c; closed, 82⅜.

Corn—Active, excited, closing lower; No. 2 cash, 42c; July opened 41½ highest, 42⅝; lowest, 40⅜; closed, 40⅜.

Oats—Active, strong closing higher; No. 2, 25c.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—June, $11.57½; September $11.75.

Lard—June $6.67½; September $6.80.

Ribs—June $6.75; September $6.82½.

PRODUCE.

Butter steady; creameries 14 to 18½; dairies 13 to 16½.

Eggs slow 10½.

POULTRY.

Dressed poultry steady; turkeys 6; chickens 8 to 8½ to 10 to 18.

HOW PRICES FLUCTUATED

The following is the range and close of yesterday's grain and provision markets:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yest'y
WHEAT—					
June	....	....	....	81⅜	80⅜
July	83⅝	84½	82	82⅜	81⅜
CORN—					
June	....	....	....	40⅜	41⅛
July	41⅝	42⅝	40⅜	40⅜	41⅛
OATS—					
June	....	....	....	24½	24⅛
July	24½	25	24⅛	24½	24⅛
PORK—					
July	$11.57½	....	....	11.57½	11.55
LARD—					
July	6.75	6.75	6.67½	6.67½	6.67½
RIBS—					
July	6.75	....	....	6.75	6.72½

Chicago, June 21.—The following were the receipts and shipments today:

	Receipts.	Ship.
Flour	24,000.	13,000.
Wheat	101,000.	9,000.
Corn	400,000.	679,000.
Oats	390,000.	182,000.

GRAIN AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 21—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 northern spring 6s, 5½d.

Corn—Spot American mixed new firm, 8s, 11½d; do old, steady, 4s, 1½d.

THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, June 21—Wheat—Receipts 124,000; exports 1000. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 92½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red 89½c elevator. Options closed unsettled at ⅞c to 1⅛ advance. July, 87¼.

Corn—Receipts 263,000; exports 204,000. Spot firm. No. 2, 48½ f. o. b. and 47½c elevator. Options closed easy at a partial ½c net advance, July 46½c.

Oats—Receipts 73,000; exports 75,000. Spot strong. No. 2, 28½c; No. 2 white 30⅜c to 31; track, mixed, western 28½ to 29½c; track white 29½ to 35c. Options quiet but easy, closing easy with corn.

Butter—Firm; creamery extras, 16c to 19.

Cheese—Steady; large and small 9½ to 10c.

Eggs—Dull; western ungraded, loss off 14c to 14½.

Coffee—Options closed quiet in tone at net decline of five to 10 points. Total sales 6250 bags. September $7.20. Spot Rio steady.

Sugar—Raw, strong. Refined, firm.

GRAIN AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 22—Wheat cash, 80; July 81½.

Corn, 40⅜; July 40⅜ to 40½.

Oats—Cash, 24½; July 24¼.

GRAIN AT PEORIA.

Peoria, June 21—Corn higher No. 2, 41.

Oats—Higher No. 3 white 25½ to 25⅜.

WHEAT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, June 21—Wheat—Excited. July 81 to 82⅜, closed 83⅜; September 83½ cash No. 1 northern a cent over July; No. 2 northern from ⅜ to 1¼c under No. 1.

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP.

Chicago, June 21—Cattle—Smaller purchases by exporters, owing to a sharp decline in prices for American cattle in the English markets, left more cattle for domestic packers to purchase than usual, but the demand was good and so good prices held up better than might be expected. Still there was a gradual settling down of prices and trade was rather slow this morning, prices ruling weaker to a nickel to a dime lower.

Hogs—Receipts today 29,000 and with 5000 carried over last night trade was rather animated at somewhat better prices than those paid at yesterday's close but sales were lower than yesterday's average.

Sheep—With receipts 15,000 all descriptions sold lower and the demand very poor.

LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Chicago, June 21—Cattle receipts 10,500; best about steady; others nickel to a dime lower; beeves $4.40 to $5.70; cows $3 to $4.50; Texans $3.60 to $4.20; stockers $3.25 to $4.75.

Hogs—Receipts 29,000; market nickel lower; mixed $4.95 to $5.15; heavy $5.10 to $5.17½. Light $4.95 to $5.15.

Sheep—Receipts 15,000; market 15 to 25 lower; $3.70 to $5; lambs $5 to $7.10.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 21—Cattle—Receipts 1000. Market steady. Beef steers $4.10 to $5.55; stockers and feeders, $3.45 to $4.70; cows and heifers, $2 to $4.65; Texas steers, $3.65 to $4.95.

Hogs—Receipts 6000. Market 5 cents lower. Range $4.90 to $5.15.

If you are troubled with that most uncomfortable disease called piles, don't neglect it. Don't let the complaint get a firm hold. Every day the disease is neglected it grows worse. Commence at once to use TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT, the relief is immediate, and cure infallible. Price 50 cents in bottle. Tube, 75 cents. J. E. King's and Swearingen's drug store.

According to a high school graduate, Roman aqueducts were used to "navigate" the land. Or perhaps the proof reader did it.

Many women fail to digest their food and so become pale, sallow, thin and weak, while the brightness, freshness and beauty of the skin and complexion departs. Remedy this by taking HERBINE after each meal, to digest what you have eaten. Price, 50 cents. J. E. King's and Swearingen's drug stores.

The supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor has rescinded a resolution classing Christian Scientists as hazardous risks.

If the stomach performs its functions actively and regularly, the food of which it is the receptacle, is transformed into blood of a nourishing quality, which furnishes vigor and warmth to the whole body. HERBINE gives tone to the stomach and promotes digestion and assimilation. Price 50 cents. J. E. King's and Swearingen's drug stores

Two rival conventions of the Knights of Labor, each claiming to be the real article are in session in Washington.

You feel better at once after using HERBINE, you enjoy your food more, and you get more nourishment and invigorating force out of what you eat. Hence HERBINE makes you strong, vigorous and cheerful. Price, 50 cents. J. E. King's and Swearingen's drug stores.

Paul Bourget has become a practicing Catholic, following the fashion set by M. Brunetiere and Huysmanns, and is revising his books from a Christian point of view.

To cure stomach troubles take Hunt's dyspepsia tablets before you eat. For sale by W. P. Neisler drug and supply company and King's drug store.

Peaches, cherries and plums help decorate the store windows.

Unless Tolstoi repents of his unorthodox views the Greek church will not pray for him when he dies.

Mothers who would keep their children in good health should watch for the first symptoms of worms and remove them with White's CREAM VERMIFUGE. Price 25 cents. J. E. King's and Swearingen's drug stores.

Many Chicago insurance companies are heavy losers by the Bloomington fire.

To sage mending, avoid breaking and to avoid suffering, prevent coughs and colds by the timely use of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It is a safe, sure and swift remedy for all bronchial ailments. Price 25 and 50 cents. J. E. King's and Swearingen's drug stores.

A postage stamp collection has been sold in England for $150,000, believed to be the largest transaction on record.

Small in size and great in results are De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills that cleanse the liver and bowels. They do not gripe. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

"Brother Gus" Van Wyck may not appear in the Kansas City convention. Some 400 Tammany men will go.

Neglect is the short step so many take from a cough or cold to consumption. The early use of One Minute Cough Cure prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. It cures all throat and lung troubles. Children like it and mothers endorse it. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

President Steyn is the star of Bethlehem this week. Bethlehem is the temporary capital of the Orange Formerly Free New River State.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

When the powers get over their present rush it wouldn't be a bad idea to have another peace conference.

Starvation never yet cured dyspepsia. Persons with indigestion are already half starved. They need plenty of wholesome food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat so the body can be nourished while the worn out organs are being reconstructed. It is the only preparation known that will instantly relieve and completely cure all stomach troubles. Try it if you are suffering from digestion. It will certainly do you good. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

JOHNSON'S KIDNEY PILLS
25 PILLS 10 CENTS
POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

THEY CURE!
NOT SIMPLY RELIEVE.

* * * * Oh, what a blessing your Kidney Pills have been to me. I could not straighten up for a year, and walking nearly killed me. Now I could run a foot-race, and when I see a man humping along, I tell him to get a box of Johnson's Kidney Pills and get well." J. L. JONES, Canton, Ohio.
VEST POCKET SIZE.

25 PILLS 10 CENTS.

Superior to any high-priced remedy. By mail, on receipt of five 2-cent stamps.

For Sale by All Druggists.

1,000,000 DEATHS!

FROM CHOLERA DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The Germs of this Fatal Disease are Lurking Everywhere! Thousands of Dollars Saved by This Wonderful Discovery.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars has been lost in the poultry business on account of the devastation among the flocks, caused by cholera, roup, gape, and other fatal diseases. There have been many remedies advanced, but none seem to be so successful as the American Poultry Mixture. This will cure chickens in the last stage of cholera and roup, and is excellent for gapes. Do your fowls suffer from violent diarrhea, dropping of the wings, stupor or excessive thirst? These are the first symptoms of cholera. Cholera is a germ disease and being infectious spreads rapidly through the entire flock. Take time by the forelock; don't stop to experiment with unreliable or untried remedies. Use this mixture at once and the sanitary measures they recommend in connection. Don't give the owls up. Cholera is a terrible disease but this remedy cures it every time. It is also guaranteed for roup, which can be told by hoarse breathing, swelled eyes, discharge at the nostrils, resembling catarrh. Fifty dollars is offered for any case the Mixture will not cure. If some of your fowls are diseased it will prevent the rest from catching it. Try it. It is cheap, reliable and effective; a scientific preparation, goes more than three times as far as any other remedy; does more good than all of them combined. It is used and endorsed by the most experienced and largest breeders of plain and fancy poultry in all parts of the world. The manufacturers guarantee every package or refund purchase money. If your druggist don't sell American Poultry Mixture, he's behind the age. In that case send $1.00 for sample box to American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Tammany's Tiger will go to Kansas City in two big trains of sleeping cars and will occupy the whole of the Midland hotel.

All who suffer from piles will be glad to learn that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will give them instant and permanent relief. It will cure eczema and all skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

A bill in the Louisiana legislature, which will be passed, provides separate street cars for whites and blacks in New Orleans.

Ivy poisoning, poison wounds and all other accidental injuries may be quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is also a certain cure for piles and skin diseases. Take no other. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

All sorts of news from China, and you may believe all or none of it.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Chinese ask "How is your liver?" instead of "How do you do?" for when the liver is active the health is good. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for the liver and bowels. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

A Derby day without any betting will be a real exciting affair.

Unless food is digested quickly it will ferment and irritate the stomach. After each meal take a teaspoonful of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and will allow you to eat all you need of what you like. It never fails to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia. It is pleasant to take. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

The occident builds ships for the orient and then goes and takes 'em

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Wheat.

C. B. Bell and C. P. Thatcher returned yesterday from a trip to the country and brought back with them samples of wheat. One of these samples shows grain of fair quality but the other is not so good. They found that there is considerable wheat in the country and it generally looks well.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption bad frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles.' Regular sizes 50c and $1. Trial bottles 10c at Jno. E. King & Co's, C. F. Shilling and N. L. Krone's drug stores.

ROOSEVE[illegible]

He Gave No Si[illegible] Gave Him [illegible] He Mar[illegible]

WOLCOTT'S S[illegible]

Mention of Presiden[illegible] With Cheers W[illegible] Hanna a[illegible]

SENATOR LODGE WI[illegible]

Philadelphia, Pa., June 19.—[illegible] Hanna, with a rabbit's foot [illegible] from a miniature of President [illegible] on the lapel of his coat, surve[illegible] posing spectacle when he [illegible] twelfth republican national con[illegible] order in the spacious export [illegible] building in West Philadelphi[illegible] today. In the valley below [illegible] crowded 1800 delegates and [illegible] and stretching away to the foa[illegible] the immense building were [illegible] vistas of people rising in terr[illegible] the walls. He looked into [illegible] fully 15,000 men and women. [illegible] were the working leaders of [illegible] behind, among the dignitari[illegible] ored guests of the convention, [illegible] haired men who had been pr[illegible] party's birth in this city al[illegible] century ago.

It was not a riotous convent[illegible] was no wild outbursts of enth[illegible] the frenzied partisans of [illegible] date, no entrance of delegatio[illegible] ners to set multitudes to [illegible] fierce skirmishing or clashi[illegible] date's managers over the [illegible] cedure and contesting deleg[illegible] chieftain in the coming [illegible] ready been selected by the [illegible] voice of the republicans of [illegible] He who had stood at the helm [illegible] of state for four years was th[illegible] choice. The platform was [illegible] his administration. The o[illegible] that remained for the conv[illegible] cide was the vice presidency [illegible] not a sufficient bone of conte[illegible] duce the tumultuous scenes [illegible] attend the assembling of a [illegible] vention. The convention [illegible] dignified gathering of repre[illegible] the republican party to ra[illegible] the wishes of the millions [illegible] ity he held.

It was very demonstrative [illegible] tering applause met Chairm[illegible] he made his way to the st[illegible] Grosvenor, Senator Lodge, [illegible] ker, ex-Senator Quay and [illegible] aroused a fluttering of hand[illegible] a round of hand clapping, b[illegible] of national reputation en[illegible] producing a ripple. Perhaps [illegible] were not recognized. Just [illegible] man Hanna was ready to [illegible] Governor Roosevelt entered [illegible] audience was electrified. H[illegible] the main door. His rough[illegible] gled him out to a cra[illegible] Seemingly the audience had [illegible] for him and the applause [illegible] his appearance swept over t[illegible] theatre and swelled into a [illegible] made his way toward th[illegible] New York delegation. But [illegible] knowledgement of the ova[illegible] ance elicited. His jaw was [illegible] he came on through the [illegible] dier performing his duty. [illegible] utes it took for him to tra[illegible] of the hall to his place [illegible] All that time a roar fol[illegible] handkerchiefs rose and fe[illegible] gulls over a summer sea.

But he made no sign, [illegible] fact it was all for him. [illegible] his seat with his slouch h[illegible] out having glanced to eith[illegible] ple gave it up and the ch[illegible] subsided. But it broke [illegible] ment afterward, as the [illegible] "The Star Spangled Ban[illegible] of all the thousands, wa[illegible] his feet, standing erect, [illegible] pine, with uncovered he[illegible] of the anthem. Instant[illegible] vention arose enmasse, [illegible] for their tardiness.

This entrance of Ro[illegible] convention was the di[illegible] feature of the session.

Then the wheels began [illegible] convention, under the [illegible] once, could not take it [illegible] In him the interest ce[illegible] tered. During every pau[illegible] ings, he was surrounded [illegible] newspaper men anxiou[illegible] all he gave the same an[illegible] candidate, did not wan[illegible]

Chairman Hanna's r[illegible] called the convention to [illegible] when he made a speech [illegible] the extreme, and the [illegible] expressed the pleasure i[illegible] the joy he experienced [illegible] tion seemed as nothi[illegible] the delight he manifest[illegible] first time he mention[illegible] name. The conventio[illegible] rocket. The applause [illegible] Hanna's face was [illegible] wreathed in smiles. H[illegible] cy of joy he felt over [illegible] proval he had raised. [illegible] ment, remembered ho[illegible] Warwick had announ[illegible] his ambition would be [illegible] joy be full, when he [illegible] convention that would [illegible] dent McKinley. Perh[illegible] sent that in his speech [illegible] made no mention of [illegible] which would furnish [illegible] Roosevelt demonstrati[illegible]

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* * * Oh, what a blessing your Kidney [illegible] been to me. I could not straighten up [illegible] year, and walking nearly killed me. Now I [illegible] foot-race, and when I see a man [illegible] I tell him to get a box of Johnson's [illegible] Pills and get well." J. L. JONES, Canton, Ohio.
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25 PILLS 10 CENTS.

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For Sale by All Druggists.

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FROM CHOLERA DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The Germs of this Fatal Disease are Lurking Everywhere: Thousands of Dollars Saved by This Wonderful Discovery.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars has been lost in the poultry business on account of the devastation among the flocks, caused by cholera, roup, gape, and other fatal diseases. There have been many remedies advanced, but none seem to be so successful as the American Poultry Mixture. This will cure chickens in the last stage of cholera and roup, and is excellent for gapes. Do your fowls suffer from violent diarrhea, dropping of the wings, stupor or excessive thirst? These are the first symptoms of cholera. Cholera is a germ disease and being infectious spreads rapidly through the entire flock. Take time by the forelock, don't stop to experiment with unreliable or untried remedies. Use this mixture at once and the sanitary measures they recommend in connection. Don't give the owls up s [illegible] cholera is a terrible disease but this remedy cures it every time. It is also guaranteed for roup, which can be told by hoarse breathing, swelled eyes, discharge at the nostrils, resembling catarrh. Fifty dollars is offered for any case the Mixture will not cure. If some of your fowls are diseased it will prevent the rest from catching it. Try it. It is cheap, reliable and effective, a scientific preparation, goes more than three times as far as any other remedy, does more good than all of them combined. It is used and endorsed by the most experienced and largest breeders of plain and fancy poultry in all parts of the world. The manufacturers guarantee every package or refund purchase money. If your druggist don't sell American Poultry Mixture, he's behind the age. In that case send $1.00 for sample box to American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Tammany's Tiger will go to Kansas City in two big trains of sleeping cars and will occupy the whole of the Midland hotel.

All who suffer from piles will be glad to learn that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will give them instant and permanent relief. It will cure eczema and all skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. J. E. King. H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

A bill in the Louisiana legislature, which will be passed, provides separate street cars for whites and blacks in New Orleans.

Ivy poisoning, poison wounds and all other accidental injuries may be quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is also a certain cure for piles and skin diseases. Take no other. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

All sorts of news from China, and you may believe all or none of it.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Chinese ask "How is your liver?" instead of "How do you do?" for when the liver is active the health is good. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for the liver and bowels. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

A Derby day without any betting will be a real exciting affair.

Unless food is digested quickly it will ferment and irritate the stomach. After each meal take a teaspoonful of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and will allow you to eat all you need of what you like. It never fails to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia. It is pleasant to take. J. E. King, H. W. Bell, F. W. Swearingen, N. L. Krone.

The occident builds ships for the orient and then goes and takes 'em.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Wheat.

C. B. Bell and C. P. Thatcher returned yesterday from a trip to the country and brought back with them samples of wheat. One of these samples shows grain of fair quality but the other is not so good. They found that there is considerable wheat in the country and it generally looks well.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and all say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles.' Regular sizes 50c and $1. Trial bottles 10c at Jno. E. King & Co's, C. F. Shilling and N. L. Krone's drug stores.

ROOSEVELT UNMOVED

He Gave No Sign When the Convention Gave Him a Noisy Ovation as He Marched to His Seat.

WOLCOTT'S SPEECH THE KEY NOTE

Mention of President McKinley's Name Was Received With Cheers When Referred to by Chairman Hanna and Senator Wolcott.

SENATOR LODGE WILL BE THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

[illegible], Pa., June 19.—Chairman [illegible] a rabbit's foot suspended [illegible] of President McKinley [illegible] his coat, surveyed an im[illegible] when he called the [illegible] national convention to [illegible] export exposition [illegible] West Philadelphia at 12:35 [illegible] below him was [illegible] delegates and alternates, [illegible] to the four corners of [illegible] building were the endless [illegible] in terraced seas to [illegible] into the faces of [illegible] women. About him [illegible] leaders of his party, [illegible] the dignitaries and hon[illegible] the convention, were white [illegible] who had been present at the [illegible] in this city almost half a [illegible]

[illegible] convention. There [illegible] of enthusiasm from [illegible] partisans of rival candi[illegible] delegations with ban[illegible] multitudes to cheering, no [illegible] or clashing of candi[illegible] over the rules of pro[illegible] contesting delegations. The [illegible] the coming battle has al[illegible] by the unanimous [illegible] republicans of the country. [illegible] at the helm of the ship [illegible] four years was their unbroken [illegible] The platform was the record of [illegible] administration. The only question [illegible] for the convention to de[illegible] vice presidency and it was [illegible] bone of contention to pro[illegible] scenes which usually [illegible] assembling of a national con[illegible] The convention today was a [illegible] gathering of representatives of [illegible] party to ratify formally [illegible] of the millions whose author[illegible]

[illegible] was very demonstrative at first. Sent[illegible] applause met Chairman Hanna as [illegible] his way to the stage. General [illegible], Senator Lodge, Senator Fora[illegible] Senator Quay and a few others [illegible] a fluttering of handkerchiefs and [illegible] hand clapping, but many men [illegible] reputation entered without [illegible] a ripple. Perhaps most of them [illegible] recognized. Just before Chair[illegible] Hanna was ready to drop his gavel, [illegible] Roosevelt entered and the vast [illegible] was electrified. He stalked in at [illegible] main door. His rough rider hat sin[illegible] him out to a roaring multitude. [illegible] the audience had been waiting [illegible] and the applause that announced [illegible] swept over the vast amphi[illegible] and swelled into a great roar as he [illegible] way toward the seats of the New York delegation. But he made no ac[illegible] of the ovation his appear[illegible] His jaw was firmly set and [illegible] through the press like a sol[illegible] performing his duty. Full two min[illegible] took for him to traverse the length [illegible] hall to his place near the stage. [illegible] a roar followed him, and [illegible] rose and fell like wings of [illegible] over a summer sea.

[illegible] he made no sign, though he real[illegible] was all for him. When he took [illegible] with his slouch hat still on, with[illegible] glanced to either side the peo[illegible] it up and the cheering gradually [illegible]. But it broke out afresh a mo[illegible] afterward, as the band started up "The Star Spangled Banner." Roosevelt, of all the thousands, was the first upon [illegible] feet, standing erect, like a Norway [illegible], with uncovered head to the music [illegible] anthem. Instantly the whole con[illegible] arose enmasse, as if apologizing [illegible] their tardiness.

This entrance of Roosevelt into the [illegible] was the distinctly dramatic [illegible] of the session.

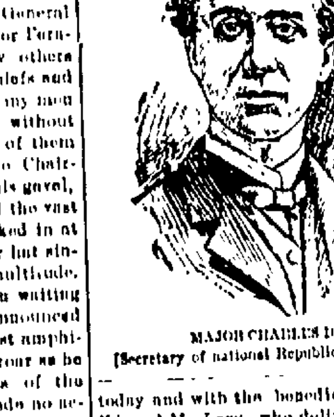
[illegible] the wheels began to move, but the [illegible], under the spell of his pres[illegible], could not take its eyes off of him. In him the interest seemed to be cen[illegible]. During every pause in the proceed[illegible] he was surrounded by delegates and [illegible] men anxious for a word. To [illegible] he gave the same answer. He is not a [illegible], did not want the nomination.

Chairman Hanna's reception, when he called the convention to order, and later when he made a speech, was flattering in the extreme, and the smile on his face expressed the pleasure it gave him. But the joy he experienced over his own reception seemed as nothing compared with the delight he manifested when for the first time he mentioned the president's name. The convention went off like a rocket. The applause was deafening. Hanna's face was a picture. It was wreathed in smiles. He showed the ecstasy of joy he felt over the storm of approval he had raised. Many in that moment, remembered how the president' Warwick had announced a year ago that his ambition would be satisfied, his cup of joy be full, when he called together the convention that would renominate President McKinley. Perhaps it was significant that in his speech Chairman Hanna made no mention of Cuba or anything which would furnish a peg on which a Roosevelt demonstration could be hung.

The address of Senator Wolcott, temporary chairman, which followed, lasted an hour and ten minutes. It undoubtedly added to the brilliant Colorado orator's reputation. The keynote he sounded—an account of the stewardship of the party—was as much for the reading millions scattered over the country as for the few thousands who heard it, and it was a difficult role for a fiery and magnetic speaker to essay. Time and again the audience broke into cheers as he spoke of the present prosperity of the country and predicted President McKinley's triumphant re-election. And when he declared that the democratic party had been driven by the events of the last four years from every position occupied in 1896, to seek new issues in the events of the war with Spain, there was another frantic outburst.

But the climax was reached when he lifted up his voice and declared that our dead were buried in Luzon and that on its soil no foreign flag should ever salute the dawn. In his splendid peroration he declared that the republican party, identified for forty years with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history never was so vital, virile, vigorous as today, and that with an untarnished record it would transmit to posterity an undying love of liberty and country.

A noteworthy incident of the session was the remarkable demonstration to Gov. Taylor of Kentucky. That his party associates took upon him as a martyr to partisan hatred, his great ovation today made evident. Although they succeeded in bringing him to the platform, they could not induce him to make a speech. The appointment of the committees on permanent organization, platform etc., concluded the labors of the convention for



MAJOR CHARLES DICK.
[Secretary of national Republican committee.]

today and with the benediction of Rev. Edward M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the convention held in '56, the convention after having been in session two and one-half hours, adjourned until tomorrow at noon. Tomorrow President McKinley will be renominated by acclamation, and the platform will be adopted. The nomination of candidate for vice president will go over until Thursday unless there is a stampede and the plans of the leaders are upset.

THE FIRST SESSION.

Stirring Scenes Attend the Opening of the Convention.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The day of the opening of the national convention of 1900 dawned auspiciously. The air was cool and the temperature below 70. After being up half the night with the demonstration of the marching men, fireworks, bands, final caucuses, earnest conferences, the army of delegates and conspicuous figures of the convention were slow to make their appearance. But by 8 o'clock the streets took on an air of animation and crowds began to converge toward the convention grounds. Ladies showed an interest in the event by making up a considerable percentage of the moving hosts. Out at the convention grounds officials were early on hand with their corps of doorkeepers, sergeants-at-arms, ushers and pages, putting them through the final drills in anticipation of the crush soon to come.

During the early hours the inside of the convention hall presented the appearance of a vast sea of pine, overhung with a wealth of festoons, bunting and historic portraiture. On all sides were heard words of commendation for the admirable facilities which the hall gave for a gathering of this character.

Previous to the assembling of the convention at noon the political managers and delegates were holding final conferences and caucuses preparing for the work before them. Illinois, Ohio and some other delegations held morning meetings for organization, and felt the pulse of delegates on the vice presidential situation. That issue appeared to be as much involved today as ever. Notwithstanding the declaration of Roosevelt, and the confident predictions of Hanna's friends last night that the Roosevelt stampede had been turned, the leaders were in a half dazed condition over the uncertainty and conflicts still existing. Local papers gave prominence to the idea that Roosevelt's statement was lacking in that definiteness and force of expression of which the governor is master, when he desires to be exact. This, added to the doubt among delegates, tended to give the Roosevelt movement another infusion of energy. Even the governor himself was variously quoted, some expressions amounting to a declaration that his statement must not be taken as a declination and that he would stand if drafted. On all hands, however, it is felt to be a great game between powerful leaders of the convention not yet played to its end, and the nominee will not be known as a certainty for some hours yet.

SLOW IN GATHERING.

The crowd was slow gathering; at 11 o'clock not more than a thousand persons were in the great auditorium. But it was astonishing how rapidly the crowds began to arrive after that hour. They poured in steady streams, and the sergeant-at-arms and ushers had their hands full. The leaders were slow in arriving, and it was not until Hanna put in an appearance at 11:45 that the enthusiasm of the thousands was uncorked. He got a cheer as he moved up the center aisle to the platform. Grosvenor was immediately recognized and got a cheer.

Occupying prominent seats upon the platform were four of the 14 men now living who were delegates to the first convention of the republican party in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856. All were members of the Ohio delegation.

Cornelius N. Bliss got scattering applause and Platt got a popular greeting. As the hour of noon approached delegates entered in a solid stream. The crowds were so absorbed picking out men of national reputation that they forgot to cheer, and men like Senators Lodge, Davis and Foraker did not get a hand as they took their places.

FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

At 12:07 the first pronounced demonstration of the convention occurred. Roosevelt came in through the main entrance and moved down the center aisle. He wore a rough rider hat and was instantly recognized. Men jumped on their chairs to cheer him and women fluttered handkerchiefs.

Delegates crowded forward to greet him as he moved through the press and his entrance was theatrical, and was like that of a conquering hero. He took a seat immediately in the rear of Platt and in front of Depew.

SOME NOTABLES.

Many a notable group could be seen among the delegates. Immediately in front sat Fairbanks of Indiana, with Governor Mount just behind him. Governor Shaw, of Iowa, ran over to greet his executive colleague and say Dolliver's flag was still flying. Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, came in with Governor Bradley, of that state, the former smiling and unruffled after all his turmoil. Senator Lodge and Judge McCall came in at the head of the Massachusetts delegation and Senator Quay smiled grimly from across the aisle. Sitting together on the platform was a group of distinguished guests from the diplomatic corps at Washington, including the first secretaries of the British embassy and the Spanish legation. Senators Allison, Hawley, Burrows, Deboe, Cullom and Shoup occupied seats on the stage.

The long gallery was now packed with humanity, and the floor from wall to wall was a living sea of people. Before Chairman Hanna, on the desk, was a heavy plank about a foot square and on this lay his gavel—a heavy square oak piece fitted with a handle which looked more like a maul than a gavel. Hanna seemed in no hurry to call the convention to order. At 12:30 the band broke into the stirring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" and Roosevelt was first on his feet in response to the national anthem. His rough rider hat came off and he stood with head uncovered. Instantly the whole convention arose enmasse. Ten thousand of the people stood while the stirring air was played and applauded it with a cheer as they took their seats. Chairman Hanna remained standing, was greeted with great cheering. When the applause subsided he brought down the gavel again.

"The convention will come to order," he shouted at 12:35.

"The convention will be opened with prayer," he continued, "by Rev. J. Gray Bolton, of the Hope Presbyterian church, Philadelphia."

After the divine delivered the invocation, Secretary Dick, of the national committee, read the call for the convention and Chairman Hanna delivered a speech of welcome.

HANNA'S SPEECH.

"In bidding you welcome," he began, "I also wish to congratulate you on the magnificent representation from the republican party. There was no mistake in bringing the convention to Philadelphia. Here was the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the republic. Here also the republican party had its birth, and here, too, was the center of that great, throbbing idea—protection to American industry.

"We are on the eve of another great struggle. We are already beginning to form our battalions under the leadership of our great statesman—General William McKinley."

That was the signal and for the first time the convention broke forth in a whirlwind of enthusiasm. Men and women sprang to their feet, all animated by a common purpose, to do honor to the president. Flags and handkerchiefs waved everywhere in billows of color. For a full minute the demonstration was kept up, then, with a wave of the hand, the national chairman bid the assemblage resume seats and let him proceed. Again Hanna evoked a demonstration, when, in speaking of the approaching campaign he declared: "And with such a leader and such a cause there is no such word as fail."

Hanna closed his speech with a tribute to his colleagues on the national committee, in reference to the close of his chairmanship, and presented Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, as temporary chairman, Fairbanks moved the selection of Wolcott be approved, and with unanimous voice the delegates so voted. The appearance of the Colorado orator set the convention like a rocket, and with a pleasant nod of acknowledgement he addressed the convention.

WOLCOTT'S SPEECH.

In his address Senator Wolcott, among other things, said:

Since the first party convention in these United States there was never one gathered together under such hopeful and auspicious circumstances as those which surround us today. United, proud of the achievements of the past four years, our country prosperous and happy, with nothing to regret and naught to make us ashamed, with a record spotless and clean, the republican party stands facing the dawn, confident that the ticket it shall present will command public approval, and that in the declaration of its principles and its purposes, it will voice the aspirations and hopes of the vast majority of American freemen.

The first and pleasant duty of this great convention, as well as its instinctive impulse, is to send a message of affectionate greeting to our leader and our country's president, William McKinley. In all that pertains to our welfare in times of peace, his genius has directed us. He has shown an unerring mastery of the economic problems which confront us, and has guided us out of the slough of financial disaster, impaired credit and commercial stagnation, up to the high and safe ground of national prosperity and financial stability. Through the delicate and trying events of the late war he stood firm, courageous and conservative, and under his leadership we have emerged triumphant, our national honor untarnished, our credit unassailed, and the equal devotion of every section of our common country to the welfare of the republic cemented forever. Never in the memory of this generation has there stood at the head of the government a truer patriot, a wiser or more courageous leader, or a better ex-

GEORGE N. WISWELL.
[Sergeant at arms.]

ample of the highest type of American manhood. The victories of peace and the victories of war are alike inscribed upon his banner. Those of us whose pleasure and whose duty have called us from time to time into his presence, know how freely he has spent and been spent in his country's service but the same glorious manhood and clear and patriotic vision animate him as of old and give us confidence and trust for the future of our republic because his hand will guide us, and his genius direct.

When Mr. McKinley became president he took the reins of government after four years of democratic administration. For the first time in more than a generation democracy had full sway, with both houses of congress in party accord with the executive. No summary of the unmerciful disasters of those four years can convey an idea of a tithe of the ruin they wrought.

In the four years preceding Mr. Cleveland's administration we had paid 260 millions of the national debt; he added 250 millions to its burdens. He found a tariff act, bearing the name of his successor and our president, fitted to meet the requirements of our necessary expenditures, to furnish the needed protection to our farmers and manufacturers, and to insure the steady and remunerative employment of those who labor. Instead of permitting manufacture and commerce that repose and stability of law which are essential for working out economic conditions he at once recommended violent and radical changes in revenue and tariff provisions, recommendations which his party in congress proceeded partially and disastrously to execute. The appalling result of his policy is still fresh in the memory of millions who suffered from it. In four years the country witnessed some 60,000 commercial failures, with liabilities aggregating more than 900 millions of dollars. One hundred and seventy-seven railroads, with a mileage of 45,000 miles, or twice the circle of the globe, and with securities amounting to nearly three billion of dollars, were unable to meet their interest charges and passed into the hands of receivers. More than 170 National banks closed their doors, with liabilities reaching 70 millions; wool and all farm products which tariffs could affect, lost tens of millions in value; farm mortgages were foreclosed by thousands throughout the great west; our agricultural exports shrunk in value; the balance of trade which had been in our favor turned ruinously against us; the national treasury was depleted of its gold reserve our government bonds were sold to syndicates at far below their market value before or since, and our steadily declining revenues were insufficient to meet the necessary expenses of conducting the government. If capital alone had suffered, the loss would have been great, but not irremediable. Unfortunately those who rely upon their daily labor for their sustenance, and their families dependent upon them, constituting the great mass of the American people, were made to feel heaviest this burden of disaster. Nearly one-third of the laboring population of the United States were thrown out of employment, and men by thousands, able and willing to labor, walked the highways of the land clamoring for work or food. The country was in a state more deplorable than had existed for a generation.

Facing these difficulties the president immediately upon his inauguration convened congress in extra session and in a message of force and lucidity summarized the legislation essential to our national prosperity. The Dingley tariff bill was passed. The industrial history of the United States for the past four years is the tribute to the wisdom of his judgment.

For half a century the Hawaiian Islands, a menace to the long line of coast which skirts our Pacific slope, have been knocking for admission as part of our territory, and during that period the publicly expressed opinion of both political parties favored their annexation. Four times have they been occupied by European powers, and as often have we compelled their abandonment because it was essential that they should never be occupied by any foreign power. Finally, after years of misgovernment by native rulers, the gallant descendants of American merchants and missionaries made proffer again of these valuable possessions to this country asking only to come under our flag and dominion. A democratic president repudiated the offer, and sought to assist in restoring the former corrupt and oppressive ruler. It was left for this administration to make them a part of American territory. They are on the way to our islands in the Southern seas; every instinct of self protection should have prompted our quick acceptance of their sovereignty, and yet they were acquired in spite of the bitter opposition of almost every democrat in congress.

Through the policy of the republican party and the wisdom of a republican administration, we have not only made stable and permanent our financial credit, at home and abroad, are utilizing more silver as money than ever before in our history, but we have left the populistic democracy a dead issue they can never again galvanize into life, and compelled them to seek to create new issues growing out of a war which they were most eager to precipitate.

No man now, or in the centuries to come, when History, which alone "triumphs over time," recounts the marvelous story of the war which changed the map of the world shall ever truthfully say that this republic was animated by any but the noblest purposes. Recorded time tells of no such war, for it was fought, with bloody sacrifice, by a great and free republic, for the freedom of each race, while its own liberties were unassailed.

August, 1898, a preliminary protocol was executed at Washington, followed by the sessions of the peace commissioners of the United States and Spain, in Paris, commencing in October of that year. Public interest in this country, concerning those negotiations was intense. Until our soldiers and sailors had landed at Manila we had known little of the conditions of the people of the Philippines. We soon ascertained that the cruelties and oppressions existing in Cuba were mild compared with the treatment to which eight millions of people in those islands were subjected. We realized that if we relinquished the archipelago to Spain we consigned its inhabitants again to a condition worse than slavery, worse than barbarism. We had put our hands to the plough, and every instinct of honor and humanity forbade us to turn back. A universal demand arose from all over the country that we should retain our hold upon those islands, afford their people the protection of our laws, lift them out of their unfortunate condition and fit them if possible for self government. Any agreement by our commissioners to give back the Philippines to Spain, reserving for ourselves an island or a coaling station, would have aroused universal national indignation and would never have been ratified by the representatives of the people.

We assumed dominion of Porto Rico Cuba and the Philippines for reasons differing as to each of them.

There has been much discussion during the past few months in respect to the extent of the power of this country to deal with Porto Rico and our other possessions, and it has been frequently contended by the democracy that as soon as it became the owners of any of the islands the constitution of the United States at once extended over them or in the oratorical but misleading phrase: "The constitution follows the flag." The argument is specious, but it will not bear investigation. The same question was raised in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana purchase, and the doctrine then established by congress that we could acquire foreign soil by purchase, that congress had the right to establish there such government as it saw fit and that the constitution did not of its own force extend over such territory. The doctrine was never questioned until in Calhoun's time it was sought to be denied in the effort to extend human slavery into the territories.

The supreme court of the United States has more than once determined the question and the contention concerning it now by our opponents not because any body believes that the laws we have enacted for the government of the island are unjust but in order to embarrass the administration in dealing effectively with our new possessions. The flag went to Mexico in 1848 the constitution did not. The flag went to Cuba and was carried into Santiago and is there yet. But our constitution not only is not there but we are busy encouraging Cuba to prepare a constitution of her own. When any portion of our territory becomes a sovereign state then is our constitution its corner stone. In the territory of the United States not included within state boundaries congress alone determines the extent to which the provisions of the constitution extend.

The circumstances associated with our possession of Cuba are new and unparalleled in the history of conquests. The cruelties practiced upon its people induced the war. Before we commenced hostile proceedings, however, and that the world might know that our hands were clean and that we were not animated by lust for territory, we solemnly disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island except for its pacification, and asserted our determination when that was accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

To this declaration we still rigorously adhere.

The future of nations like the future of man is hid from mortal vision and no more than man may a nation choose its own duties. When this war ended and we faced our victory in all its completeness we found eight millions of people living upon uncounted islands delivered into our hands. Abandonment of them would be confession that while the oppression by Spain of a million and a half of Cubans demanded our armed interference greater barbarity and cruelty to millions of Filipinos less able to protect themselves was a subject of no concern to us. No civilized nation in the world, no Christian nation could have turned these people back to Spain. Our commissioners when they insisted upon our retention of the Philippines voiced the sentiments and wishes of the American people; and this nation has assumed with open eyes and with full realization of the difficulties which may be encountered, the grave responsibilities imposed upon us by the treaty of Paris.

We are told that the islands are rich in all the products of the tropics, in mineral wealth and, in the possibilities of their future development. So much the better. But if they were as barren as the Libyan desert, we would have taken them just the same.

We haven't been there long, but long enough to reach two conclusions: One is, that the first thing we intend doing is to suppress the Tagal insurrection and to establish law and order throughout the archipelago. That is the first thing we shall do. And the last, the very last thing we intend doing, is to consider, even for a moment, the question of giving up or of abandoning these islands.

Most of these tribes welcome our coming and are grateful for our protection. The Tagal tribe, hostile not only to us but to most of the native tribes, are in insurrection against our authority. They have neither a government nor the capacity to conduct one, and are waging a predatory guerilla warfare which would be turned against the other native tribes if we let them alone. What would the democracy have us do? Give them up to rapine and bloodshed, and leave the islands as flotsam and jetsam on the face of the waters? There are parallels in our own history. We purchased Florida from Spain in 1821, when it had 4000 white settlers, for five millions of dollars, and other valuable considerations. The Semi-

PERRY S. HEATH.
[Chairman of committee on organization and literature.]

noles, natives of the soil, brave, resolute, having far greater intelligence and character than the Tagals, disputed our possession. We sent Andrew Jackson down to fight them, and it took us twenty-one years to subdue them and send what was left of them west of the Mississippi. If the "anti-everythings" had lived then, they would, I suppose, have urged us to turn over Florida to Osceola, the Aguinaldo of the Seminoles! Would you, after the war with Mexico and the Gadsden purchase, have given the great area south and west of the Arkansas to the red Apache? Nor so did our father construe their duty, and as they built, so shall we, their sons.

The insurrection against our legitimate authority, which, for the time, impedes our efforts to establish a government for the Filipinos, involves us in a sacrifice of lives and of treasure.

The difficulties we encounter in the island of Luzon are many, but the chief inspiration and encouragement of the Tagal insurrection come from the democratic headquarters in the United States. Partisanship has proved stronger than patriotism, even while our soldiers are being murdered by marauding bandits, and if it were not for the hope held out to Aguinaldo by American sympathizers, the insurrection in the Philippines would long ago have ended.

Never since '64, when the voters of the country were called upon to determine whether the efforts of Abraham Lincoln to preserve the union should be continued, or whether they should be abandoned and other measures attempted, questions so vital been presented to the American people for settlement. Their decision must determine the maintenance or the degradation of both our national credit and our national honor. A democratic president could paralyze the operation of the new currency law as effectively as if it were wiped from our statute books.

A democratic victory would infuse new life into the Tagal insurrection, cost us the lives of thousands of our gallant army in the Philippines, impair and destroy our prestige, if not our power, in the islands, make us a by word among other great nations of the world, and obliterate our influence in the settlement of the vital questions certain to arise when China shall be opened to foreign commerce.

There is little room to fear. The farmer and the artisan in their day of prosperity still remember the impoverishment and blight of democracy, and the Chicago platform has no allurements for them.

Our national honor is equally secure. The American people are neither poltroons nor pessimists, and they will not signalize the dawn of a new century by the surrender of either convictions or territory. Every soldier back from the islands, and they are in almost every hamlet in the land, returns an advocate of their retention. Our dead are buried along the sands of Luzon, and on its soil no foreign flag shall ever salute the dawn. Whatever may be in store for us in the new and unbeaten track upon which we are entering, we shall not be found with the lamp unlit and the ungirt loin." Our way is new, but it is not dark. In the readjustment of world-conditions, where we must take our place with the other great nations of the earth, we shall move with caution but not with fear. We seek only to lift up men to better things, to bless and not to destroy. The fathers of the republics accepted with courage such responsibilities as devolved upon them. The same heavens bend over us, and the same Power that shielded them will guard and protect us, for what we seek is to build still more firmly, always upon foundations of probity and virtue, the glorious edifice of the republic.

We stand at the dawn of the new century. Before it shall have reached its meridian the youngest here shall have passed beyond this life or beyond the sphere of usefulness. New recruits will step into the ranks as we fall out. This very year thousands of young men will for the first time exercise the right of citizenship and will cast their boats at the national election. The safety of this republic must ever rest in "the courage of young hearts and the vigor of noble manhood." Youth is buoyant and hopeful. No snarling criticism, or gospel of a little America, or prophecy of despair, will find response from hearts that beat full and strong with courage and with faith, and whose creed it is that

God's in His Heaven,
All's right with the world."

Whatever else in the past has suffered change or decay, the republican party, which for forty years has been identified with everything ennobling and uplifting in our history, was never as vital, as virile and as vigorous as today. And the heritage we shall transmit to the new century, to the coming generation and to their children, and to their children's children, shall be a record clean and untarnished, an unquenchable faith in free institutions, an unalterable belief in the patriotism of the people, and an undying love of liberty and of country.

EVOKED APPLAUSE.

Wolcott's declaration that those guilty of stealing postal funds in Cuba would be sent to jail evoked applause. Probably the greatest demonstration occurred when he said we would establish law and order in the Philippines and the last thing to be considered was to give up the islands. He spoke an hour and ten minutes, and at the conclusion of his brilliant peroration he received many hearty handshakes. He then announced a long list of secretaries and officials previously agreed upon. Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, was recognized and invited to the platform. He was greeted by applause as he moved thither and merely seconded the nomination of the various officials. The nominations were made unanimous.

Payne, of New York, moved the rules of the last convention prevail until others were adopted. Carried. The call of the roll of states for various committees then begun. While the lists were being brought to the state Roosevelt held a regular levee in the pit and delegates swarmed toward him from all directions. Depew and other big guns of the New York delegation were ignored. When order was restored Wolcott announced the various committees, saying they would meet immediately after adjournment today. The New Jersey delegation met and decided to cast its vote for Long for vice president.

After the lists were read Representative Cannon, of Illinois, was recognized to move an adjournment until tomorrow. Rev. Edgar M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the first republican convention in this city 44 years ago today, white-haired and feeble, delivered the benediction upon the convention.

THE BENEDICTION.

Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father: How excellent is Thy name in all the earth. The whole world is full of Thy glory. Unto Thee do we lift up our hearts in humility, love and praise.

We give Thee most hearty thanks for our personal, social and national blessings. Thou hast cast our lines in pleasant places and given us a goodly heritage. Thou hast not dealt so with any other people. Because of Thy favor our land is even now smiling with fertility and beauty; our cities and towns are filled with the hum of industry, and our country places with the song of happy reapers. Thou hast given unto us wise rulers, brave defenders on land and sea, and just and equal laws by which every man may sit under his own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make him afraid.

We thank Thee for the coming together of this august assembly of representative men from all parts of the nation, and for that great convention held in this city so long ago, and which first flung the banner of universal freedom to the breeze of heaven. We praise Thee, O Lord God of Hosts, that this banner still waves unstained and undimmed, the proud reminder of past achievements, and the hope for all time to come.

We thank Thee for our honored president; for his wisdom, discretion, manly courage and unblemished character. And we beseech of Thee that his life and health may be precious in Thy sight; and, as Thou hast in Thy goodness given him to us, so, if it please Thee, let the years of his administration of our government be prolonged. Bless those associated in him in authority. May they ever be found on the side of justice, loving peace, but never counting life itself too dear to sacrifice for the defense and advancement of the nation's honor and welfare.

Save us, O righteous Father, from forgetfulness of Thee, from all pride and vain glory. Let not the profane, the self-seeking, or the promoters of strife and discontent rule over us, but only such as shall be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. Let our currency neither be impaired by inflation nor diminished by hoarding. Let the rich among us use their wealth with moderation and as a benediction to others. Let the poor, by industry and temperance, become rich. Let there never be among us an aristocracy either of color, wealth or birth, but only of intelligence and goodness. Fill our land with truth and righteousness, with school houses and temples, with God-fearing men and virtuous women. Let the example of our free institutions enlighten and bless the whole earth.

And now, we commend to Thee, O God, the deliberations of this convention, and all the issues thereof. Bless the presiding officers with all sufficiency of wisdom and strength, and preserve all the delegates from sickness, accident and death, and permit them to return to their homes, conscious of having discharged their duty to God and their country. And the glory shall be unto the Father, and unto the Son, and unto the Holy Spirit, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

ADJOURNED.

At 3 o'clock the convention adjourned until tomorrow noon.

TANNER MACHINE DOWNED.

Senator Cullum Aided by Administration Through Dawes, Won a Victory.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The Tanner Illinois state machine collided with the Cullom national administration machine this morning with disastrous results to the machine first named. Parlor C of the Continental was where the contest was decided, and it was a ridiculous one.

After a three days contest, marked by many and unexpected alignments, Senator Shelby M. Cullom, aided by the redoubtable influence of comptroller of the Currency Dawes, representing the national administration, won a victory which for completeness is not surpassed by any that has been fought out here. When the three factions of the Illinois republicans, Cullom, Tanner and Jamieson, retired, it was practically certain that the senator, backed by the national administration, had his enemies where they could not escape, but it was not until this morning that they surrendered. Governor Tanner's forces held the last kopje until all hope was gone, and the Jamieson people likewise fought well.

At 10 o'clock the delegation met in secret caucus. Congressman Joe Cannon, of Danville, was made permanent chairman of the delegation. Graeme Stewart, of Chicago, Senator Cullom's personal selection, was unanimously elected national committeeman to succeed Dr. Jamieson.

LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Will Be the Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

Philadelphia, June 19.—The committee on permanent organization of which Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, is chairman, met after the adjournment of the convention and by unanimous consent selected Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman and voted to continue Charles W. Johnson of Minnesota, permanent secretary. The list of secretaries, clerks and other officials recommended by the national committee was approved.

Dr. Lambert will gladly and freely give advice to those suffering from other diseases than those of the eye and ear. His long experience in hospital and college practice enables him to diagnose and prescribe for diseases that may be easy to cure yet have proven rebellious to treatment from other hands. Don't you think it would be time well spent to call on Dr. Lambert at his rooms, Brunswick hotel, Decatur, and consult him. The examination and advice cost you nothing and to get the opinion of such an eminent physician may mean much to you.

Prohibitionists.

The prohibitionists held a very good meeting at the Union Mission hall Tuesday evening. Rev. Frost Craft made a very excellent temperance talk and D. L. Bunn led the singing. W. E. Mann read a paper entitled "Current Wants" and Rev. W. H. Smith, of Arkansas, made a talk, telling of the temperance work among the colored people of Arkansas.

The state and national prohibition conventions will be held in Chicago next week, beginning on Tuesday. Several persons from Decatur will attend.

See the Chronothanatoletron at Grace church June 26.

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SECOND DAY'S SESSION

THEY ALL WITHDRAW.

Get Off the Track and Teddy Will Go Through With a Whoop.

Philadelphia, [illegible] Senator Hanna tonight authorized [illegible] statement. "The administration [illegible] candidate for vice president. It has [illegible] been [illegible] delegate. [illegible] desire that the [illegible] a candidate [illegible] Roosevelt. It [illegible] all. In these circumstances [illegible] republicans have [illegible] them distinguished [illegible] with [illegible] friends.

"I will now [illegible] all of those candidates [illegible] none, that I have within the last [illegible] consulted to [illegible] consult[illegible] ing with [illegible] two times [illegible] cluded to [illegible] solved in [illegible] nation, [illegible] ment of [illegible] of the country [illegible] and since President [illegible] limited without [illegible] judgment [illegible] Roosevelt should be nominated for vice president with the same unanimity."

This announcement was made after a long consultation with many leaders of the party. He called all the newspaper men to come to [illegible] where the consultations had taken place and read it from manuscript.

The programme is to have Iowa withdraw Dolliver and nominate Roosevelt. Massachusetts will withdraw Long and second the nomination. Probably other states with candidates will follow suit. This will enable the convention to finish its business and adjourn tomorrow.

Immediately following Hanna's announcement of the withdrawal of all other candidates and the nomination of Governor Roosevelt for vice president by acclamation, Dolliver authorized the following statement: My candidacy has been wholly unsolicited; I have not up to this moment spoken one word seeking a nomination to even a member of my own delegation. Tonight Long, Scott and myself placed our candidacies in Hanna's hands to dispose of as he saw fit. It was agreed our names would not be presented to the convention and upon my request Lafe Young, of my state, will place Roosevelt's name in nomination in behalf of the nation.

I believe that the name of Governor Roosevelt on the ticket will give it greater strength and enthusiasm than the name of any other man in America."

Roosevelt will probably be nominated for vice president by acclamation. The plan is simple and the result sought can easily be brought about. There will be no necessity for a roll call tomorrow. When the time arrives for nominating the vice president, the roll of states will be called. When Iowa is reached some delegate will arise and withdraw Dolliver and place Roosevelt in nomination. Massachusetts will follow withdrawing Long and seconding the nomination of the New York man. If this is done there will be no need of a ballot. The stampede which began Sunday and which seemed to have received a shock Monday, will have ended in the nomination of Roosevelt. Part of this scheme has already been carried out. The convention did not proceed to nominations today because all parties in interest could not be reached. Long's friends have not been able to communicate with him and they did not feel authorized to withdraw him until he could be informed of the situation and his consent obtained. It is quite probable that if it had been possible to gain Long's consent both nominations could have been made today. It was deemed desirable not to nominate McKinley until the convention is also ready to name his running mate. In fact it is known that the plan for nominating Roosevelt by acclamation is tied up with the nomination of McKinley in order to gratify the wishes of some of the men who have been pushing Roosevelt's claims very hard, and those who are engineering the latest arrangement had no objection.

Something might occur to upset present program, in which event the nomination of all candidates will be made if a roll call is forced. But even in this contingency, there is little doubt now of the nomination of Roosevelt.

There are two men who might prevent his nomination but it is doubtful if even they could stem the tide. They are William McKinley and Roosevelt.

WILL NOT TAKE NO.

The latter [illegible] could do so by making an absolute declaration that he will not accept the nomination if made, but now it is doubtful if even that kind of a declaration would cause a pause, but not necessarily prevent the consummation of the plan for the selection of Roosevelt. But no such act [illegible] is the least anticipated. In fact the news pervaded the convention and was circulated among the delegates today that the president did not want the administration to use its influence on delegates for or against any candidate. Hanna declared this has been the position of the president all along and that his wishes had been respected. The free choice of the convention has been Roosevelt from the first and it has been his own personally expressed wish that he should not be nominated, together with the earnest work of Hanna in the same direction, that has stayed the tide even for a short time. Roosevelt himself knows he will be nominated, and will make no further statement, nor is there the least probability that he will decline the nomination when made. This is so well understood that delegation after delegation today, either by direct vote or by general understanding among themselves, came over to him and made his nomination assured, no matter how it is brought about.

THIS ONE WOULD FAIL.

A rumor was circulated that the convention was to be stampeded for Roosevelt for president. Hanna tonight said: "I have seen this report. All I have to say is that the convention is composed of sensible men, who are here engaged in an important duty. That being the case, there is not the least possibility of anything of that character occurring."

It is possible Lieutenant Governor Woodruff may himself make the motion on behalf of New York state to suspend the rules and make Roosevelt's nomination unanimous. That is probably the way New York will relieve itself.

It may be said definitely that Roosevelt understands this and with equal positiveness it may be declared he will accept the nomination. He has made a brilliant fight, a fight rather unprecedented in the political annals because it has been to prevent the nomination, not to obtain it. He has beaten the political leaders in this own state, but demonstrated his ability to play at political checkers with Senator Platt and Ex-Senator Quay, and it may be said that [illegible] these [illegible] the only elements he had to count on with he would have beaten them both.

But from the west and south has come such a strong demand for Roosevelt's nomination that it has shaken his determination and has compelled the leaders who desired to respect his wishes, leaders close to the administration, to bow to the popular feeling that could not be suppressed.

ROOSEVELT IS RESIGNED.

For Roosevelt, it may be said he has resigned himself to the situation. Leaving the convention he went directly to a private house at which Mrs. Roosevelt is staying, declaring he had done everything in his power to stop the nomination and that he is now through.

At his headquarters many delegates called and were told he was not to be seen.

The canvass of different state delegations made tonight regarding the vice presidential situation indicates that there is no man who can compete with Roosevelt for the nomination. He is first choice of nearly every delegation and as Dolliver, the strongest candidate after Roosevelt, has said he will not allow his name to go before the convention as being a candidate provided Roosevelt will accept it, it is practically a one man affair.

LaFayette Young, who has been championing the candidacy of Representative Dolliver, said no other name than that of Theo. Roosevelt would be presented.

"I understand Hanna will present Gov. Roosevelt," he said, "after that if true, it is useless to name any other man, and Roosevelt will be nominated by acclamation."

In connection with the position of Dolliver, it is quite probable he will sit as a delegate in convention. If the scheme goes through when the roll is called for the nomination of vice president, Alabama the first state, will yield to Iowa and Dolliver will nominate Roosevelt. This suggestion, it is believed, would create a great deal of enthusiasm.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Feature of the Day Was the Speech By Senator Lodge.

Philadelphia, June 20—It was almost 11 o'clock when the advance guard of the great army of visitors crossed the Schuylkill and besieged the doors of the convention hall. The renomination of McKinley was to be the event of the day and every road led to the exposition building. In street cars, carriages, and afoot, people streamed thither. As on yesterday the delegates were slow arriving. But the distinguished guests were on hand somewhat earlier. Many leading delegates in the party came in without causing a flurry. The first demonstration occurred when Senator Hanna entered. He could hardly make his way to the platform owing to the pressure of the delegates to greet him. Senator Foraker aroused the next outburst. Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, was warmly greeted. But it was Roosevelt who set the convention wild. Still wearing the Rough Rider hat, he appeared at the main entrance and instantly the crowds cheered frantically. As he pushed his way toward a seat, his progress was impeded by the enthusiastic greeting of delegates. Platt was by his side. He was smiling right and left to the plaudits of the multitude.

WU TING FANG ARRIVES.

While the Roosevelt demonstration was in progress the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, resplendent in rich oriental silks, accompanied by Mr. Chun, secretary of the legation, came down the middle aisle to the platform. Minister Wu was first greeted at the entrance by Senator Burrows, who introduced him to several distinguished public men who were crowding about.

The minister and his entourage was seated immediately alongside the delegates, amid a number of ladies whose summer silks paled besides the gorgeousness of Chinese silks. "Not a word from China," said the minister, when asked as to the alarming reports as to Pekin. "We are wholly in the dark except for what the press brings us, we hope and sincerely believe the conditions are not as bad as pictured. I'm here unofficially, as an observer, to see how American people select candidates for the presidency."

The great hall was black with people when at 12:26 Senator Wolcott rapped for order. Immediately the band started up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the vast audience arose en masse. When the confusion subsided, Rev. Charles M. Boswell opened the proceedings with prayer. Men who applaud players at large gatherings were present and signaled their approval of the divine's invocation with hand and voice.

TRIBUTE TO THE FLAG.

A remarkable tribute to the flag and to the pioneers of the republican party now occurred. Wolcott stated that fifteen survivors of the first republican convention, called at Pittsburg forty-four years ago, were present with the same old flag used in that convention. At that moment a file of white haired patriarchs appeared from the rear, bearing a faded American flag, tattered and barely held together by a cross staff. As the flag appeared, the audience rose and a deafening salute went up for the faded standard, and its venerable upholders. When the applause subsided the delegation read a resolution declaring their unswerving allegiance to the party they had helped to bring forth, concluding with a declaration endorsing the administration of McKinley. The chairman then recognized Representative Payne of New York, the chairman of the committee on credentials who mounted the platform and read its report which was adopted unanimously without debate.

General Grosvenor, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, then presented the report which was adopted, and Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, was escorted to the chair by Governors Roosevelt and Shaw.

Senator Lodge was introduced and began his speech, among other things saying:

LODGE'S SPEECH.

After thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him Senator Lodge said: "The past four years show to republicans a record of promises kept, of work done, of unforeseen questions met and answered. To the democrats they have been generous in the exhibition of unfulfilled predictions, in the ruin of their hopes of calamity and in futile opposition to the forces of the times and the inspiration of the American people. I wish I could add that they have been equally instructive to our opponents, but the democrats like the Bourbons learn nothing. It is only too evident that the familiar comparison cannot be completed for they forget a great deal that they learned which it would be well for them to remember.

During the last year of Cleveland's administration we had the melancholy spectacle of a man trying to govern the country without a party. Policies were in ruin and legislation was at a standstill. We replaced political chaos with a president in thorough accord with his party and the machinery of the government. In four months after President McKinley's inauguration we passed the tariff bill.

For ten years the artificial agitation in behalf of what was humorously called tariff reform, and of what was really free trade, had kept business in a ferment, and had brought a treasury deficit, paralyzed industries, depression, panic, and finally, continuous bad times to a degree never before imagined. Would you know the result of our tariff legislation, look about you. Would you measure its success, recollect that it is no longer an issue, that our opponents, free traders as they are, do not dare to make it an issue, that there is not a state in the Union today which could be carried for free trade against protection. Never was a policy more fully justified by its works, never was a promise made by any party more absolutely fulfilled.

Dominant among the issues of four years ago was that of our monetary and financial system. The republican party promised to uphold our credit, to protect our currency from revolution, and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done more. We have been better than our promise. Failing to secure, after honest effort, any encouragement for international bimetallism, we have passed a law strengthening the gold standard and planting it more firmly than ever in our financial system, improving our banking laws, buttressing our credit and refunding the public debt at two per cent interest, the lowest rate in the world. It was a great work well done. The only argument the democrats can advance today in their own behalf on the money question is that a republican senate, in the event of democratic success, would not permit the repeal of a republican law. This is a precious argument when looked at with considerate eyes, and quite worthy of the intellects which produced it. Apply it generally. Upon this theory because we have defeated the soldiers of Spain and sunk her ships we can with safety dispense with the army and the navy which did the work.

The supremacy of the party that saved the gold standard is essential now.

We thwarted the efforts of the Cleveland administration to give back the Hawaiian islands and our flag floats there. We dealt with the Cuban question and Cuba is free. Spain has been driven off the western hemisphere. War brings many results not foreseen. We were victorious in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The president accepted the responsibilities bravely and knowing what they involved. While proud of the past we do not expect to live upon it. We are the party, today with cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows. The living present is ours, the present of prosperity and activity in business, of good wages and quick payments, of labor employed, and capital invested, of sunshine in the market place and the stir of abounding life in the work shop and on the farm. It is with this that we have replaced the depression, the doubts, the dull business, the low wages, the idle labor, the frightened capital, the dark clouds which overhung industry and agriculture in 1896. This is what we would preserve, so far as sound government and wise legislation can do it. This is what we brought to the country four years ago. This is what we offer now. Again we promise that the protective system shall be maintained, and that our great industrial interests shall go on their way unshaken by the dire fear of tariff agitation and of changing duties. Again we declare that we will guard the national credit, uphold a sound currency based on gold, and keep the wages of the workingman, and the enterprise of the man of business, free from that most deadly of all evils, fluctuating standard of value. The deficit which made this great country in a time of profound peace a borrower of money to meet its current expenditures has been replaced by abundant revenue, bringing a surplus, due alike to prosperity and to wise legislation, so ample that we can now safely promise a large reduction of taxation without imperiling our credit or risking a resort to loans.

We are prepared to take steps to revive and build up our merchant marine, and we will build the Isthmian canal and lay the cables which will turn the current of eastern trade this way. We face the new problems of the war with confidence. The outcry against our new possessions is as empty as the words "militarism" and "imperialism" are devoid of meaning. Regard for a moment the history of the past. Is safety for liberty now to be found most surely in the party which was the defender of domestic slavery? Is true freedom to be secured by the party which beneath our very eyes seeks to establish through infamous laws the despotic rule of a small and unscrupulous band of usurpers in Kentucky who trampled there not only upon the rights of the black man but the white as well, and which seeks to extend the same rule to North Carolina and Missouri. If this party were to be the chosen protector of liberty, the outlook is black indeed. The party of Lincoln may best be trusted now as in the past, to be true even as he was true to the rights of man and of human freedom, whether within the borders of the United States or in the islands that have come into our possession.

For Hawaii and Porto Rico the political questions have been solved.

In the Philippines we were met by rebellion, fomented by a self-seeking adventurer and usurper. The duty of the president was to repress that rebellion, to see to it that the authority of the United States as rightfully and as righteous in Manila as in Philadelphia, was acknowledged and obeyed. That harsh and painful duty President McKinley has performed firmly and justly, eager to resort to gentle measures wherever possible unyielding when treachery and violence made force necessary. We do not as our opponents do, regard the soldiers of Lawton, Otis and MacArthur as enemies in camp. They are our army and we will sustain them. Even now the democrats are planning if they get control of the house to cut off the army appropriation and thus compel the withdrawal of the soldiers from the Philippines. Is the government, is the house to be given over to such a policy? It is for the American people to decide.

Our position is plain. The restoration of peace and order now so nearly reached in the Philippines shall be completed. Civil government shall be established and the people advanced as rapidly as possible along the road to entire freedom and to self government under our flag. We will not abandon our task. We will neither surrender nor retreat. We will not write failure across this page of our history. We will do our duty, our full duty, to the people of the Philippines, and strive by every means to give them freedom, contentment and prosperity. We have no belief in the old slave holders' doctrine that the constitution of its own force marches into every newly acquired territory, and this doctrine, which we cast out in 1860, we still reject. We do not mean that the Philippines shall come with our tariff system or become part of our body politic. We do mean that they shall, under our teaching, learn to govern themselves and remain under our flag with the largest possible measure of home rule. We make no hypocritical pretense of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others. While we regard the welfare of those people as a sacred trust, we regard the welfare of the American people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others. We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and legislation we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and to open new markets. Greatest of all markets is China. Our trade there is growing by leaps and bounds. Manila, the prize of war, gives us inestimable advantages in developing that trade. It is the corner stone of our eastern policy, and the brilliant diplomacy of John Hay in securing from all nations a guarantee of our treaty rights and of the open door in China rests upon it. We ask the American people whether they will throw away these new markets and widening opportunities for trade and commerce, by putting in power the democratic party who seek under cover of a newly discovered affection for the rights of man, to give up these islands of the east and make Dewey's victory fruitless. The choice lies between this democratic policy of retreat and the republican policy which would hold the islands, give them freedom and prosperity and enlarge those great opportunities for ourselves and our posterity. The democratic attitude toward the Philippines rests wholly upon the proposition that the American people have neither the capacity nor the honesty to deal rightly with these islands. They assume that we shall fail. They fall down and worship a Chinese half breed whose name they had never heard three years ago, and they slander and cry down, and doubt the honor of American soldiers and sailors, of admirals and generals, and public men who have gone in and out before us during an entire life time. We are true to our own. We have no distrust of the honor, the humanity, the capacity of the American people. To feel or do otherwise is to doubt ourselves, our government and our civilization. We take issue with the democrats who would cast off the Philippines because the American people cannot be trusted with them, and we declare that the American people can be trusted to deal justly, wisely and generously with these distant islands and will lift them up to higher prosperity, broader freedom and a nobler civilization than they have ever known. We have not failed elsewhere. We shall not fail here.

These are the questions we present to the American people in regard to the Philippines. Do they want such a humiliating change there as democratic victory would bring? Do they want an even more radical change at home? Suppose the candidate of the democrats, the populists, the foes of expansion, the dissatisfied and the envious should come into power, what kind of an administration would he give us? What would his cabinet be? Think what an electric spark of confidence would run through every business interest in the country when such a cabinet was announced as we can readily imagine he would make. More important still, we ask the American people whether they will put in the white house the hero of an-counted platforms, the prodigal spendthrift of words, the champion of free silver, the opponent of expansion, the assailant of the courts; or whether they will retain in the presidency the Union soldier, the leader of the house of representatives, the trained statesman who has borne victoriously the heavy burdens of the last four years, the champion of protection and sound money, the fearless supporter of law and order wherever the flag floats?

But there is another question which we will put to the American people which includes and outweighs all others. We will say to them: You were in the depths of adversity under the last democratic administration; you are on the heights of prosperity today. Will that prosperity continue if you make a change in your president and in the party which administers your government? How long will your good times last if you turn out the republicans and give political power to those who cry nothing but "Woe, Woe," the lovers of calamity and foes of prosperity who hold success in business to be a crime and regard thrift as a misdemeanor? If the democrats should win do you think business would improve? Do you think that prices would remain steady, that wages would rise and employment increase when that result of the election was known? Business confidence rests largely upon sentiment. Do you think that sentiment would be a hopeful one the day after Bryan's election?

It would be quite the reverse. We do not claim that any policy we or anyone else, can offer will drive from the world sorrow and suffering and poverty, but we say that so far as government and legislation can secure the prosperity and well being of the American people, our administration and our policies will do it. We point to the adversity of the Cleveland years lying dark behind us. It has been replaced by the prosperity of the McKinley years. Let them make whatever explanation they will the facts are with us.

It is on these facts that we shall ask for the support of the American people. What we have done is known and in what we intend to do there is neither secrecy nor deception.

THE RULES.

At the conclusion of Senator Lodge's speech, the committee on rules made its report. Quay offered an amendment which embodied the proposition to reduce the representation from the several states giving one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast with four delegates at large for each state. This was met with much opposition from the southern delegates, but it was finally agreed that rules one and twelve with Quay's amendment go over until tomorrow. The other rules were agreed to. Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the committee on resolutions presented the platform. The reading was interrupted by people leaving the hall and it was 3 o'clock before the reading was completed. The platform was unanimously adopted with enthusiastic cheers.

After a call of the states for national committeemen and to notify the vice president in which for the first time in the history of American politics, Hawaii was called. The convention adjourned until 1 o'clock tomorrow.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Finished Their Labors After an All Night Session.

Philadelphia, June 20.—The committee on credentials, after an all night session, adjourned at 6 o'clock, having completed all its business.

A lovely fist fight between two Texas delegates occurred as the delegates were leaving the committee room. No damage was done, the participants being separated by friends.

All the contests were from the southern states, in each case the decision made was in favor of the delegates already seated.

The vice presidential situation still continues to be the absorbing topic with all attendants upon the convention. While many conditions have been defined with clearness, there is far from a clear final understanding which all accept. The action of the New York caucus in unanimously agreeing to support Woodruff was not accepted as permanently retiring Roosevelt from the fight.

Kansas and many other states were insistent still that the latter shall be named, without reference to his or the New York delegation's wishes. In some quarters it is intimated that this is but an adroit stroke on the part of the latter to show that it is from without that the demand for Roosevelt comes. The governor himself is congratulating Woodruff as though he is to be the nominee. The general impression prevails that the time has gone by when New York can deliver the vice presidential nomination to any one of its choice. Moreover, Hanna and the administration forces continue to look to Long or Dolliver, not being deeply impressed with the New York endorsement of Woodruff. Friends of Long are accepting as sincere the assurances that Roosevelt will not stand and are elated with the progress made within the last few hours.

The action of California in coming out flatly for Long means much, as California, being well at the top alphabetically, will give an early impetus to the Long movement when the states are called. New England is now practically united with 78 votes for Long. New Jersey is also for him. These acquisitions have started a strong current towards Long in the western delegations.

The Dolliver forces have not abated their confidence, directing most of their energies to securing assurances of the support in case the Roosevelt movement disappears.

QUAY'S RESOLUTION.

Requires that Representation Shall be Regulated by the Vote Cast.

Philadelphia, June 20—A resolution today introduced by Ex-Senator Quay in the convention, relating to the re-arrangement of the basis of representation in the future national conventions, has created a sensation, particularly among the delegations from the southern states. Tonight the interest manifested in the proposition is scarcely second to that aroused by the contest for the vice presidency.

Four years ago Henry C. Payne, national committee man from Wisconsin proposed to the national committee an amendment to the rules providing that thereafter delegates to the republican national conventions should be selected on the basis of one delegate for every 10,000 votes cast at the previous presidential election. The proposition was widely discussed at that time, but after mature consideration the national committee decided to take no action upon it.

Last December when the national committee met in Washington, Committeeman Payne again brought forward his proposition and earnestly advocated its adoption. The committee, however, decided that, before it could properly pass upon the question the national convention would have to instruct it to do so. Payne then dropped the matter but during the last ten days the fire which had been smouldering was fanned into flames, partly by reason of the earnestness of the Rhode Island delegation to this convention. After General Bingham of Pennsylvania had presented the report of the committee on rules to the convention, former Senator Quay, offered the following resolutions as an amendment to the committee's report:

"That hereafter each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large, and one additional delegate for each 10,000 votes for majority fraction thereof, cast at the last preceding presidential election for presidential elector, six delegates from each organized territory and District of Columbia, and that the method for the election of such delegates shall be provided for by the national committee.

Tonight Gen. Bingham said the committee on rules would bring the resolution before the convention tomorrow in an amended form. It will provide for the reference of the question of changing the basis of representation to the national committee with instructions to take action upon it, in accordance with the spirit of the resolution presented by Quay. As it is the pending question before the convention, its discussion will begin as soon as the convention convenes.

Tonight the resolution is the principal topic of discussion among the delegates. Those from the southern states are working like beavers to stem the tide which seems to be running towards the adoption of the resolution. They declare that its adoption means death to republicanism in the south. Many delegations held informal caucuses tonight in which the resolution was discussed, with a view to action tomorrow. As a rule however, no definite decision was reached. The proposition has strong backing in the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, and the northwestern states.

In explanation of the reasons which actuated ex-Senator Quay in presenting the resolution, Senator Penrose said tonight: "Great states like New York and Pennsylvania with fifteen million people are subordinated in influence to southern states that do not deliver an electoral vote, and we propose to equalize matters. We believe that it is fair and we will insist on the adoption of the new rule."

A BROKEN RIB.

Caused Senator Platt to Leave and Not a Quarrel With Hanna.

New York, June 20—Senator Platt arrived from Philadelphia late this afternoon and went immediately to his apartments at the Fifth avenue hotel. His son Frank said to the Associated Press that the Senator while suffering from a fractured rib, is not very ill. He received the injury as he was about to leave for Philadelphia but had kept up until today when the heat began to tell on him and added greatly to the pain he suffered. He said he expected his father to be around as usual in a few days. He denied the rumors of an alleged quarrel between Platt and Hanna over the vice presidential nomination.

Pure Whisky

Is hard to find in these latter days; that is, a strictly pure whisky. It goes through so many hands from distiller to consumer that the purity is about all gone usually by the time it serves its purpose. Not so with the old Dantown whisky, bought direct from the distiller. I distill my own whisky; it is virtually direct from distiller to consumer and I guarantee it to be strictly pure. For medical purposes it has no equal. I sell it in quantities from one gallon upwards; also in barrel lots, shipped direct from my distillery in Macon county, Ill. I give dealers special prices. Consumers, $2.50 per gallon. I am not controlled by any whisky trust, combination or association.

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Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

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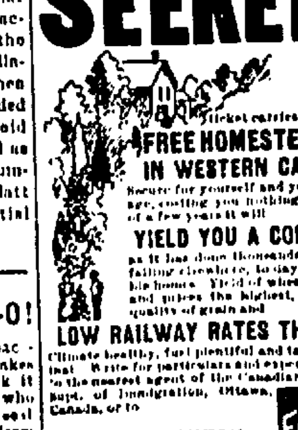

save time and money and improve their condition if their ticket carries them to the

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TRAPPING A BURG[LAR]

A DESPERATE CHANCE TH[AT WAS] TAKEN BY A DETECTI[VE]

It Was Dead or Alive For Them, but the Police[man's] Nerve Was Equal to the [Occasion] and He Safely Landed His [Man].

"About the most unusual [illegible] in my career," remarked the [illegible] detective, as he added anoth[er photo]graph to the rogues' gallery, [illegible] in northern Michigan 10 or 12 [illegible] It borders on the Hawkshaw [illegible] tory, but it is nevertheless [illegible] Safe at the street car barns, th[illegible] on Michigan avenue, betwee[n] [illegible] Avenue and Thirteenth street, [illegible] open and a considerable sum [illegible] stolen. My partner and I we[re put] on the case, and we succeeded [in locat]ing one of the burglars. Th[illegible] learned had left town, and I [illegible] his trail. At that time what [illegible] as the Minneapolis and South [illegible] was in course of construction [illegible] ceived a tip that my man, wh[illegible] in a professional capacity, [illegible] a situation on the constructio[n] [illegible] was midwinter, and the snow [illegible] on the ground. At St. Igna[ce] [illegible] the acquaintance of the civil [illegible] charge of the new road an[illegible] with him to become an inspec[tor] [illegible]

"Appropriately disguised, [illegible] construction engine and we[nt] within ten miles of Trout L[ake] [illegible] was a junction point of the [illegible] had to walk the remaining [illegible] at Trout Lake I engaged acc[ommodations] at the makeshift boarding [illegible] was a pine shanty about 40 [illegible] 15 feet wide. It was a mis[illegible] sitting place, built of culled [illegible] provided with narrow bun[ks] [illegible] fare was a combination calc[ulated to de]velop all the ugly traits in [illegible] ture. Perhaps it was the [illegible] pork, stale brown sugar an[d] [illegible] coffee that made the workm[en] [illegible] ed. Anyway, I never met [illegible] ranged lot in all my life, an[illegible] ed trouble from the start.

"Though I did not beli[illegible] whom I soon recognized, w[illegible] identity, I knew I was r[illegible] suspicion. My work as an [illegible] to use a slang phrase, very [illegible] I soon fell into disfavor. [illegible] of the men grew and with [illegible] lliance of the burglar I wa[s] [illegible] learned that every man in [illegible] his friend. They knew th[illegible] lawbreaker, but he had es[illegible] self as a favorite, and th[illegible] to protect him. I tried se[illegible] moves without avail. Of [illegible] my revolver and handcuff[s] [illegible] behind me, but the law in [illegible] cluded spot was about as [illegible] toy pistol against a fort [illegible] with toy cannon. I w[illegible] means of communication, [illegible] ed that I must make a bo[ld] [illegible] or abandon the criminal.

"I had secured a bunk [illegible] from his so that I could [illegible] tempt to escape by night. [illegible] day I lived up to my ro[le] [illegible] so far as his work was co[ncerned] [illegible] ing those days and nigh[ts] [illegible] how I prayed that the [illegible] might come down and hel[p] [illegible] dilemma. It seems, ho[wever] [illegible] was engaged at some othe[r] [illegible] line, and the time of his [illegible] definite. For three nigh[ts] [illegible] watching every movemen[t] [illegible] in the opposite bunk and [illegible] some means of getting [illegible] peaceably. Finally, one [illegible] the gray of the dawn w[illegible] peep through the window[s] [illegible] seemed to be in its pr[illegible] Mr. Burglar drowsily [illegible] over the side of the bo[illegible] arm was also in view a[illegible] from the blankets.

"'I'll take him now o[r] [illegible] be dead or alive for [illegible] thought. The thought g[illegible] actions. I was alread[y] [illegible] had slept with my clo[thes] [illegible] out my stay in the ca[mp] [illegible] noiselessly to his side a[nd] [illegible] cuffs on his exposed w[rist] [illegible] work of a moment. O[illegible] soon awake. He sat be[illegible] bed, staring as though [illegible] troubled dream. I clapp[ed] [illegible] his mouth to stifle an [illegible] the other I pressed the [illegible] volver against his forehe[ad] [illegible]

"'Raise an alarm,' I [illegible] I'll blow your brains ou[t] [illegible] end of us both, but I'[illegible] the chances. Now, an[illegible] get up quietly and com[e] [illegible] troit to stand trial, or [illegible] arouse the camp and g[illegible]

"'I'll come,' he assen[ted] [illegible]

"The fellow, like me, [illegible] ed, in preparation for [illegible] succeeded in getting h[illegible] the house without awa[kening] [illegible] of snorers. With re[illegible] marched my prisoner o[illegible] removed one of the cu[ffs] [illegible] to my wrist.

"'Now,' said I, 'we [illegible] for it.'

"'Can't run,' he gru[mbled] [illegible]

"'Perhaps this will [illegible] grated, pointing a rev[olver] [illegible] it did persuade him [illegible] good lope.

"Locked together, I [illegible] ready in my right ha[nd] [illegible] presented a peculiar s[illegible] morning as we hurr[ied] [illegible] shrouded country. [illegible] fellow the longest a[illegible] ever had in his lif[e] [illegible] thought we were ea[illegible] walked him. It was [illegible] and we were a tired [illegible] we got there. I nev[illegible] news of the flight of [illegible] detective affected th[illegible] the way constructio[n] [illegible] convicted? No; bu[illegible] Jackson today for [illegible] have never said mu[illegible] I was disappointed t[illegible] victed on that char[ge] [illegible] have been. He esca[ped] [illegible] nicality and then had [illegible] en me with prosecut[ion] [illegible] Detroit Free Press.

Ne[illegible]

Quinn—He has [illegible] man I ever met.

De Foote—In wh[illegible]

Quinn—Why, he [illegible] neighbor's to borrow [illegible] shoot a cat.

De Foote—Where [illegible] in?

Quinn—It was h[illegible] wanted to shoot.—[illegible]

The boom of t[illegible] Oregon has been ca[illegible] son.

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[illegible] days, that is a strictly [illegible] so many hands from [illegible] party is about all gone [illegible] its purpose. Not so [illegible] bought direct from [illegible] whisky it is virtually [illegible] and I guarantee it [illegible] medical purposes it has [illegible] gallon up- [illegible] shipped direct from my [illegible] Ill. I give dealers spec- [illegible] per gallon. I am not [illegible] combination or asso-

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[illegible] and never fail to give satisfaction. [illegible] lls, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c [illegible] ware of substitutions and imitations. [illegible] ken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner [illegible] Chicago, Illinois. Sold by [illegible] Decatur, Ill.

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A DESPERATE CHANCE THAT WAS TAKEN BY A DETECTIVE.

It Was Dead or Alive For Both of Them but the Police Official's Nerve Was Equal to the Occasion, and He Safely Landed His Man.

[illegible] unusual experience [illegible] remarked the grizzled [illegible] he added another photo [illegible] rogues' gallery, "happened [illegible] 10 or 12 years ago [illegible] the Hawkshaw style of [illegible] it is nevertheless true. The [illegible] street car barns, then located [illegible] avenue, between Wabash [illegible] Fourteenth street, was broken [illegible] considerable sum of money [illegible] and I were detailed [illegible] we succeeded in [illegible] The other [illegible] and I was put on [illegible] what was known [illegible] and South Shore [illegible] construction, and I [illegible] my man, whom I knew [illegible] capacity, had secured [illegible] construction for [illegible] and the snow lay heavy [illegible] At St. Ignace I made [illegible] of the civil engineer in [illegible] new road and arranged [illegible] an inspector. [illegible] was taken to [illegible] Trout Lake, which [illegible] of the new road [illegible] and [illegible] accommodations [illegible] boarding house, which [illegible] 10 feet long and [illegible] collected lumber and [illegible] narrow bunks and the [illegible] calculated to de- [illegible] traits in a man's na- [illegible] it was the 'globby' fat [illegible] I never [illegible] all my life, and I anticipat- [illegible]

[illegible] believe my man, [illegible] I was sure of my [illegible] I knew I [illegible] with [illegible] My work [illegible] an inspector was [illegible] and [illegible] with them the vig- [illegible] burglar I wanted [illegible] in the camp was [illegible] that he was a [illegible] and they determined [illegible] I tried several strategic [illegible] Of course I had [illegible] handcuffs and the law [illegible] the law in that wild, so- [illegible] as effectual as a [illegible] fully equipped [illegible] I was miles from [illegible] and I [illegible] I must make a bold stroke for it [illegible] criminal.

[illegible] bunk directly across [illegible] intercept any at- [illegible] by night, and during the [illegible] of inspector [illegible] was concerned. Dur- [illegible] days and nights of suspense [illegible] civil engineer [illegible] town and help me out of my [illegible] It seems, however, that he [illegible] section of the [illegible] time of his coming was [illegible] lay awake [illegible] every movement of my friend [illegible] and trying to plan [illegible] of getting away with him [illegible] Finally, one morning, just as [illegible] of the dawn was beginning to [illegible] the camp [illegible] in its profoundest sleep, [illegible] an arm [illegible] the board. [illegible] entirely free [illegible]

[illegible] now or never, and it'll [illegible] alive for both of us,' I [illegible] speed to my [illegible] already dressed, as I [illegible] with my clothes on the nigh- [illegible] in the camp and to get [illegible] and slip the hand- [illegible] wrists was but the [illegible] Of course, he was [illegible] He sat bolt upright in the [illegible] disturbed by a [illegible] I clapped one hand over [illegible] an outcry, and with [illegible] pressed the muzzle of my re- [illegible] against his forehead.

[illegible] an alarm,' I whispered, 'and [illegible] brains out. It may be the [illegible] both, but I'm willing to take [illegible] Now, are you willing to [illegible] and come with me to De- [illegible] trial, or are you going to [illegible] the camp and get shot?'

[illegible] answered.

[illegible] was already dress- [illegible] for emergencies, and I [illegible] getting him up and out of [illegible] with [illegible] awakening the chorus [illegible] With revolver in hand, I [illegible] prisoner out into the road. I [illegible] of the cuffs and attached it [illegible] wrist.

[illegible] said I, 'we must make a run [illegible]

[illegible] run,' he grumbled.

[illegible] this will help you,' I sug- [illegible] a revolver at him. And [illegible] persuade him to strike a pretty [illegible]

[illegible] together, I with my revolver [illegible] my right hand, we must have [illegible] peculiar sight that cold, gray [illegible] as we hurried over the snow [illegible] country. Well, I gave that [illegible] the longest and hardest run he [illegible] in his life. Then, when I [illegible] we were safe from pursuit, I [illegible] It was 18 miles to the Soo, [illegible] were a tired looking pair when [illegible] there. I never learned how the [illegible] of the flight of the burglar and the [illegible] affected that lonesome out of [illegible] construction camp. Was he [illegible] No, but he is No. — in [illegible] today for another crime. I [illegible] said much about it because [illegible] disappointed that he was not con- [illegible] on that charge, as he ought to [illegible] He escaped through a tech- [illegible] and then had the nerve to threat- [illegible] with prosecution for abduction."— Detroit Free Press.

Nervy.

Quinn—He has more nerve than any [illegible] I ever met.

De Foute—In what way?

Quinn—Why, he went over to his neighbor's to borrow, said he wanted to [illegible] a cat.

De Foute—Where does any nerve come in?

Quinn—It was his neighbor's cat he wanted to shoot.—Exchange.

The boom of the Man Who Built the Oregon has been carried away by a heavy sea.

We have numerous references to which we can refer you of people who have been benefited and cured of the following ailments: Chronic Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Lung Afflictions, Rheumatism, Functional Sexual Disorders, Aches and Pains of all kinds.

A STROKE OF PARALYSIS.

Paralyzed All Over—Now Able To Do Her Own Work.

Mrs. James W. Edwards says, "I believe it is my duty to make this statement and hope it will lead some other sufferer to try Magnetic Healing. I am 72 years old, and have been paralyzed all over and was growing worse. My face was drawn, my speech was impaired and I was unable to walk or stand without assistance.

My physician advised me to try Profs. Shields & Drish, the Magnetic Healers. We sent for Prof. F. W. Drish, he relieved me greatly the first treatment. In three treatments I was entirely cured. I now talk and walk with ease and do my own work.

I can cheerfully recommend Professors Shields and Drish and Magnetic Healing to all sufferers."

A Prominent Citizen Restored To Health By Our Method—Suffered for Years, But Now a Happy Man.

SULLIVAN, ILL., JAN. 22, 1900.

I hereby certify that for over a year prior to Dec. 10, 1899, I had been a great sufferer from acute inflammatory rheumatism in my knees. They were swollen tight and were very stiff and painful. When I would sit or lie down they would get so stiff I could hardly get up. They were so sensitive that I could hardly bear the weight of the bed clothes. I had used many kinds of liniment without relief. On December 10 I went to F. W. Drish for Magnetic treatment and in a week's treatment the pains, swelling and stiffness were all gone. I was also cured for a pain in the arm and shoulder which made me unable to raise my arm above my head, this had bothered me for 20 years. Sometime ago a horse stepped on my foot and mashed it. I had suffered from this ever since, but it was entirely cured in the week's treatment. I feel better than I have for years and can heartily recommend Prof. F. W. Drish and this method of treatment.

LEWIS BROSAM.

Was Given Up as a Hopeless Case by Friends and Relatives but Fortune Favored Her and She Heard of Magnetic Healing.

I desire to make this public statement for the benefit of those who are afflicted, hoping that they may obtain relief as I did. For over a year I have been in poor health suffering from stomach trouble with gall stones. Everything I ate hurt my stomach and I could not even drink water without causing me great suffering. Since the first attack of gall stones I have had many additional attacks, each one increasing in severity until my suffering seemed unbearable. I had been treated by several physicians, but could get no relief without morphine and it was losing its effect on me. When taken with one of these attacks I would suffer from one to three hours. December 6, 1899, which threatened to be the worst I had ever had, my husband brought Prof. F. W. Drish, the Magnetic Healer, and he relieved me of that terrible pain in twenty-six minutes. I now eat anything I want without causing me any inconvenience. My health is better than it has been for years. I cheerfully recommend Magnetic Healing and Prof. F. W. Drish to all who suffer.

MRS. CARRIE MARTIN.

Had Severe Pains in Back—Was Cured In Two Treatments.

This is to certify that I suffered greatly with my back all summer. This fall while in Sullivan loading coal from a car to my wagon I pitched a large lump and wrenched my back. This caused me such intense pain that I was hardly able to ride home. Although I thought skeptical about Prof. F. W. Drish's treatment, I decided to let him try his hand on me. The first treatment greatly relieved me, and after the second treatment my back was entirely cured and has not bothered me since.

J. E. PIPER.

Sunstroke Pains Relieved in 15 Minutes.

SULLIVAN, ILL., Sept. 10, 1899.

I wish to state that when working in broomcorn this fall I was taken with such severe pains in my head and left side that I had to quit work. My pains grew worse until it was almost impossible for me to breathe. I sent for Prof. F. W. Drish and he relieved me of all pain in 15 minutes and I was perfectly easy. Prior to this time I had been subject to frequent and severe headaches but these have also disappeared.

WARDIE FLASPNER.

Muscular Rheumatism Cured In Ten Minutes.

I wish to state that I had muscular rheumatism in my left arm for several weeks and had no relief and one day I happened to be at Prof. F. W. Drish's and he gave me one treatment for about 10 minutes and I have had no return of pain since. I can heartily recommend this treatment.

MRS. LANDO RAY.

Catarrhal Headache Cured In Three Treatments.

Sullivan, Ill., Sept. 12, 1899.

For several years I have had catarrh and have suffered a great part of the time from catarrhal headache. Have tried lots of remedies without much relief. In three treatments Prof. Drish entirely relieved me of those dreadful headaches as I have had no return of them since.

M. ALL WILLIAMS.

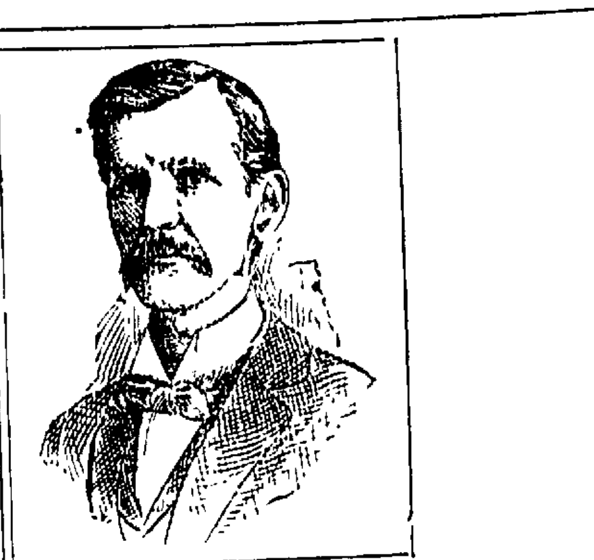
THE SULLIVAN SCHOOL

....OF....

MAGNETIC HEALING

....AND....

Suggestive Therapeutics.



PROF. L. M. SHIELDS, President.

Magnetic Healing Is Not an Experiment but an Established Fact.

PROF. F. W. DRISH, Sec'y and Treas.

We Teach Others How to Heal.

Prof. L. M. Shields, formerly a professor in the World's Famous "Weltmer Institute," is now instructing students in this noble profession. His knowledge and experience attained while connected with the "Weltmer Institute" enables him to give the very best course at the least possible expense. Those taking the class course we give the benefit of our library, books and lectures. This you do not get at other institutions but are compelled to buy all the books you desire to read on the subject. We will furnish our Mail Course of Instructions for $15.00, which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction. Your money back if you can not do the work. Our Class Course, Personal Instructions and demonstrations for $25.00. All should avail themselves of this opportunity to learn this grand work which is worth more to keep yourself well and a most remunerative profession to those who desire to practice it. Our course embraces Magnetic Healing, Suggestive Therapeutics, Mental Healing, Personal Magnetism, Telepathy, Hypnotism and other Allied Phenomena.

Free. Free. Free.

The latest and best book Suggestion in the cure of diseases, or the Practical Magnetic Healer, 300 pages, tells symptoms and treatment of all classes of diseases. Either one of these books free to Mail Course Students.

Students Praise Our Course of Instruction.

$100 Reward Offered for any Testimonials Given Herein Found Not to be Correct.

Would Not Part With Knowledge Obtained—Results Beyond His Expectations

Lake City, Ill., May 4, 1900.

Gentleman — After completing your class course of instructions, I proceeded at once to put them to a practical test. The result was beyond my most sanguine expectations. I relieved headache, soreness of bowels and a most severe case of piles, the first treatment. Other cases have yielded with equal rapidity. I know I can do the work. I consider Magnetic Healing a science, and a thorough investigation will convince the most skeptical as to its value in relieving the sick.

I attribute my success largely to the efficient, painstaking instructors and the practical demonstrations while taking the course. I most heartily thank you for your courteous treatment in every way while with you.

Your course while explaining every phase of the subject, is very simple, and I consider it more thorough and practical than others I have examined. It tells just what to do and how to do the work. This knowledge obtained is the power to do, I would not part with the knowledge thus obtained for twice the amount it cost me. I most heartily endorse Magnetic Healing as taught by Profs. Shields & Drish, and anyone interested will do no better than to take treatment or the course from them.

E. M. REDFERN.

Success In Every Case.

Vermont, Ill., Jan 29, 1900.

Dear Sir - Having taken your course of instruction in Magnetic Healing and Suggestive Therapeutics I wish to say that I can heartily recommend it as being very clear and comprehensive, every point being fully explained and demonstrated. I consider it greatly superior to a mail course, having the advantage of personal instruction and explanations. Anyone of ordinary intelligence after taking your course of instructions ought to be able to engage in the practice of Magnetic Healing. As for myself, nobody could buy from me the knowledge I have gained from the study of this subject. I have been able to relieve myself of neuralgia of many years' standing and in every case where I have tried to help others, have been very successful, proving it to be all that is claimed for it. Very sincerely yours,

MISS MARTHA E. COX.

More Than Pleased With Mail Course.

Allenville, Ill., May 2, 1900.

Gentlemen: Some few weeks ago I decided to take your mail course of instructions in magnetic healing for the use in my family. Your course of instructions is all it is represented to be. While somewhat of a skeptic at first, I am free to say Profs. Shields & Drish's mail course in Magnetic Healing is more than it is represented to be. I am well pleased with it. If I could not get another set I would not take $50 for them. I am sure every person who takes the course will be pleased as I am.

S. M. ASH.

Mail Course Student Restored to Health.

Bethany, Ill., March 9, 1900.

Profs. Shields & Drish, Sullivan, Ill.—Kind Friends and Lovers of the Truth, I will not preach a sermon but it makes me so happy to know that your lessons of instructions have brought the hidden man to light, and teaches how to plant, when to possess and how to gather into the garner. Am growing thereby and working at it. Magnetic Healing is a wonderful blessing. The one treatment you gave me and your mail course of instructions has cured me. I feel better than I ever felt in my life. I have developed my self-conscious power and can heal the afflicted by Magnetic treatment. I know I can do the work. All things are ours when we know the law. Your method of treatment is positively correct, and I am well pleased with your splendid mail course of instructions. Wishing you God's speed I remain,

Yours truly,

PETER W. SAMPLEY.

The above letter is from one of our mail course students who was cured in one treatment and instructions he applied. What we did for him we can do for you.

A Successful Student.

Stewardson, Ill., May 7, 1900.

Messrs. Shields & Drish, Sullivan, Ill.

Gentlemen.—After completing the course of instructions in the science of Magnetic Healing with you I proceeded at once to put into practice the knowledge obtained from you. Am pleased to say that I have not failed in a single case. Cured one person of severe lung trouble of long standing, another of bad case of indigestion which had baffled the skill of the M. D.'s for a year, and have performed other minor cures. Your course of instructions is complete and plain so that anyone can understand and practice the art of healing. I know that I can do the work and can help those who apply to me. Wishing you continued success in your work, I remain

Yours truly,

Mrs. Bruer Russell.

A Man of Experience Recommends Our Course.

Windsor, Ill., May 7, 1900.

Profs. Shields & Drish—After taking a course of instructions in your school of Magnetic Healing and Suggestive Theraputics, I began work at once and find I can do anything in healing that I undertake. Have given this subject years of experience and study, and know that Magnetic Healing is a success when properly applied. Having witnessed some of the cures you have performed and gained much knowledge from your course of instruction, I can cheerfully recommend your ability as teachers and Magnetic Healers. Yours truly,

C. L. HARPER.

A Physician Recommends Our Course.

Allenville, Ill., May 28, 1900.

Prof.'s Shields & Drish, Sullivan, Ill.

Gentlemen.—Since taking your mail course of instructions in Magnetic Healing and Suggestive Therapeutics have used the instructions contained therein in my practice and have had splendid success in all cases I have treated. I find that Magnetic Healing will often cure where medicine will fail to reach. It is my opinion that a doctor is better prepared to reach all classes of patients by having a thorough knowledge of Magnetic Healing and Suggestive Therapeutics. Am well pleased with your course of instructions and can cheerfully recommend them, as I consider them superior to others that I have examined. Yours for success,

Dr. W. H. Gladville.

Consultation and Advice Free!

OFFICE HOURS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE.

PROFS. SHIELDS & DRISH,

Corner Polk and Harrison Streets. *One Block East of Christian Church.*

SULLIVAN, - - ILLINOIS.

THE PROOF OF OUR ABILITY TO DO.

A Paralyzed Arm Restored in Thirty Minutes.

Sullivan, Ill., Feb. 19, 1900.

I wish to state for the benefit of those who are affected as I was to not hesitate but try Profs. Shields and Drish, magnetic healers. Prior to February 15, I had three strokes of paralysis which left me without the use of my left arm. I could not use my arm in any way and had ny feeling in it and it was always cold. I consulted some physicians and was told I could not be cured. My father advised me to go and see Prof. F. W. Drish. I went to him and he said that paralysis had been cured by this method and seen no reason why I could not be cured. I asked him how long it would take him to cure me. He said that was something he could not tell, but I would see a change inside of six treatments if a cure was possible. I decided to be treated, and in thirty minutes he had restored to me the use of my arm. I can use one as well as the other. I had not put the arm that was paralyzed over my head in three years. I cannot praise this method of healing too much or Prof. Drish for restoring to me the use of my arm. Hoping this statement will aid someone else to try Profs. Shields and Drish, magnetic healers, I remain yours very truly,

MRS. JOHN SPAUGH.

Restored to Health After Medicine Failed.

Williamsburg, Ill., June 6th.

Profs. Shields and Drish, Sullivan, Ill.

Gentlemen: In answer to your request for a word from me, will say that prior to coming to you for treatment, had been in ill health for six years and for the past six months have been under constant medical treatment, with no improvement. When I applied to you for treatment was in very bad condition and could scarcely ride to your office. My medical advisors said that I had nervous trouble, and when my nerves were cured I would be all right. I was so nervous that I could not bear any noise around me and had a constant headache. In consultation with you you advised me that when the cause was removed my nerves would be all right. Prof. Shields relieved me of the headache and all pains the first treatment, and I began to improve at once. I realized that he was treating the cause of my trouble instead of the effect, and in the short while of two weeks I found all my troubles removed, and I feel perfectly well. I am pleased to recommend magnetic healing for it has done for me that which medicine would not do—restore me to health.

Yours truly, NORA D. FOSTER.

Throwed Away His Cane First Treatment.

I wish to state for the benefit of those who suffer, that prior to June 10, I suffered intense pain for rheumatism and I could only get temporary relief. I decided to go and see Prof. F. W. Drish, the magnetic healer. I could not walk without the assistance of a cane, and I can state that after the first treatment I threw the cane away, and I feel I am cured if I follow Prof. Drish's directions; and I believe any one else will stay cured if they will give this method a fair show and follow the instructions Profs. Shields and Drish give. Yours very truly,

GEO. W. REED.

Intense Pains Stopped in Fifteen Minutes.

I wish to state that I was badly hurt this fall by being thrown from a wagon in a runaway; the wagon running over my chest and right arm. Since that time I had never been able to use my arm and my chest had given me constant pain and I could get no relief. Nov. 16 I went to Prof. F. W. Drish and took one treatment, which completely relieved me of all pain and restored the use of my arm. Nov. 17 I went to husking corn. I cannot speak too highly of this treatment, and consider it my duty as well as a pleasure to recommend Prof. Drish to all who suffer.

THOMAS JEFFERS.

All Seemed Well Pleased.

I wish to state that I was a close neighbor to F. W. Drish this summer. I have seen many people go to his house for magnetic treatment. I was doubtful about the cures he claimed to be effecting so I made it a point to inquire of some of his patients what they thought of the work he was doing. All expressed themselves as being greatly benefited and well pleased with the treatment.

D. H. PIPER.

An Old Lady of 80 Years Greatly Benefited.

ALLENVILLE, Ill., June 4, 1900.

Prof. F. W. Drish, Sullivan, Ill.

My Dear Sir and Friend: I write you a few lines in regard to my mother's case. You treated her some time last winter. I would have sent you this letter at an earlier date, but wanted to see if the good you did would last, as I will admit that I was somewhat of a skeptic at first. I am satisfied that it is all that you claim it to be. My mother had a very bad case of kidney and stomach trouble. Her head was in a very bad condition, she could hardly walk; she is considerable better now in every way since taking treatment. Her stomach is not entirely well, but she is 80 years of age and that is against her. I thank you for what you have done for her, and thank God that you can do it. You may use this letter any way you wish.

Yours truly, E. W. WILSON.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PORCH CLIMBER

Entered the Room of Miss Maude Evans at Home of Milton Johnson.

YOUNG LADY WATCHED HIM

And Then Gave a Scream Which Started Him Out the Way He Came In.

SUFFERED A NERVOUS SHOCK

Miss Maude Ev[illegible] her aunt, Mrs. M[illegible] very exciti[illegible] Wednesday [illegible] which is at [illegible] above the [illegible] at 11:45 she [illegible] her window [illegible] porch, about [illegible] the roof. She looked [illegible] plainly the [illegible] of a man's body at the [illegible] raise the [illegible] frightened [illegible] quietly watched [illegible] step into the [illegible] clothing that [illegible] day [illegible] Miss Evans [illegible] turned then [illegible] and ran toward [illegible] who explained [illegible] him until [illegible] her assistance. [illegible] turned and ran toward [illegible] and slid down [illegible] of the porch to the ground. [illegible] was aroused by Miss Evans [illegible] her room but too late [illegible] They investigated and [illegible] up the post to the [illegible] of the porch.

The paint was [illegible] off the post and railing, which [illegible] were plainly visible [illegible] The hostler who sleeps [illegible] heard Miss Evans scream and [illegible] in time to see the man [illegible] through the back yard to the alley. Miss Evans was quite unnerved by her experience.

NOON WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Chilcote to Allen Bromley.

A very pretty home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs Henry L. Ambro[illegible] 512 East Whitmer street at 12 o'clock Thursday, June 21. The bride [illegible] Miss Ruba Chilcote, sister of Mrs. A[illegible] and the groom, was Allen Bromley, a young farmer of Boody, Ill., Rev. [illegible] pastor of the First Baptist church [illegible] the marriage service [illegible] standing in front of a [illegible] palms which was strung [illegible] windows of the parlor.

The bride wore a cloth dress of steel gray with white [illegible] Immediately after the ceremony [illegible] wedding lunch was served by Mrs [illegible] Chilcote, the bride's sister, and Mrs [illegible] Grossley. About thirty guests [illegible] were present. Among the number [illegible] Christa A. Bromley and daughter [illegible] Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bromley [illegible] Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Kre[illegible] of Boody, Austin Six of Boody, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bromley, Mrs. H. M. Morris, T. J. Palmer, Mrs. Mary Ch[illegible], Miss Laura Chilcote and Mr. and Mrs. F. Grossley of Decatur.

Mr. and Mrs. Bromley will reside on a farm near Boody.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

County Lodge Meets Here and Elects Officers.

The county lodge of the Good Templars of Macon county was held at the hall of the G. A. R. [illegible] afternoon and last night. The [illegible] of the afternoon was all confined to the secret work of the order. At night there was an initiation which was followed by the annual election of officers which resulted as follows:

C. T. Emma Weigand, Decatur.
V. T. Maude Benton, Forsyth.
Secretary Cordie Cellerwood, Decatur.
Superintendent Juvenile Temple -Mrs. G. W. Buckle, Faithful.
County Deputy D. L. Bunn, Decatur.
Chaplain--Mrs. Etta Erwin, Decatur.
Treasurer J. H. Rainey, Decatur.
Marshal F. Shull, Faithful.
Guard--Cleo Porter, Forsyth.
Sentinel -Ora Crane, Decatur.
Deputy Marshal Rose Buckle, Decatur.
Delegate to the District lodge—Mrs. Clara Wiggins.

Delegate to the Grand Lodge—Mrs. Etta Erwin, alternate, Mrs. J. H. Berhaus.

It was decided to have Chief Templar of the State C. S. Villars of Lake Bluff to come here July 22 and deliver two addresses. The first will be at the First M. E. church on the morning of that day and another will be at the First Baptist [illegible] same evening.

WILL VISIT ILLIOPOLIS.

Decatur Masons Will Be Present at Formal Dedication.

Members of Macon lodge No. 8 and Ionic lodge No. 312 to the number of twenty will go to I[illegible] this afternoon at 4:38 to be present at the formal dedication to the Masonic [illegible] of the new hall recently completed by the Masons at that place. There will be degree work and a banquet. The Decatur visitors will return at 2:40 tomorrow morning.

The new lodge room is a very handsome affair of which the Illiopolis Masons are very proud. The formal opening and reception was held on last Friday evening.

Among those who will go from Decatur are W. L. Downey, Paul Leonard, John Goding, L. A. Buckingham, Dr. W. A. Dixon, C. L. Dougherty, Chas. Head, O. M. Borchers, J. S. McClelland, J. F. Mattes, James S. Baldwin, Mr. Leas, L. A. Bower, Mr. Edmunson, Mr. Ireland, John Pasold, J. A. Davidson, C. C. Randolph, John Howard and L. T. Armstrong.

Deeds Recorded.

Edward N. Durning to Reyblin A. Thornell, lots 20, 21 and 22 in block 9, village of Boody; $1.

E. B. McCarty to O. P. Steer lots 12 and 13 in block 3, Carver's addition to Decatur; $1000.

A GREAT TICKET

Continued From First Page

perform them, an inheritance both of honor and of responsibility; and, under the lead of President McKinley, the nation has taken up the task of securing orderly liberty and the reign of justice and law in the islands from which we drove the tyranny of Spain.

This is what the nation has done during the three years that have elapsed since we made McKinley president and all this is what he typifies and stands for. We here nominate him again, and, in November next, we shall elect him again, because it has been given to him to personify the cause of honor abroad and prosperity at home, of wise legislation and straightforward administration.

NO TIME TO CHANGE.

We all know the old adage about swapping horses while crossing the stream, and the still older adage about letting well enough alone. To change from President McKinley now would not be merely to swap horses. It would be to jump off the horse that had carried us across and swim back into the torrent, and to put him? for four years more into the White House means not merely to let well enough alone, but to insist that, when we are thriving as never before, we shall not be plunged back into the abyss of shame and panic and disaster.

APPEALS TO ALL.

We have done so well that our opponents use this very fact as an appeal for turning us out. We have put the tariff on a foundation so secure; we have passed such wise laws on finance that they actually appeal to the patriotic, honest men who deserted them at the last election to help them now because, forsooth, we have done so well that nobody need fear their capacity to undo our work. I am not exaggerating. This is literally the argument that is now addressed to the gold democrats as a reason why they need no longer stand by the republican party. To all such who may be inclined to listen to these specious arguments, I would address an emphatic word of warning.

Remember that, admirable though our legislation has been during the past three years, it has so been rendered possible and effective only because there was good administration to back it. Wise laws are invaluable, but, after all, they are not as necessary as wise and honest administration of the laws.

We have at last put our financial legislation on a sound basis, but no possible financial legislation can save us from fearful and disastrous panic if we trust our finances to the management of any man who would be acceptable to the leaders and guides of the democracy in its present spirit. Until our opponents have explicitly and absolutely repudiated the principles which in 1896 they professed, and the leaders who embody these principles, their success means the undoing of the country. For have they any longer even the excuse of being honest in their folly.

THE ICE TRUST.

They have raved, they have foamed at the mouth in denunciation of trusts, and, now, in my own state, their foremost party leaders, including the man before whom the others bow with bared head and trembling knee, have been discovered in a trust which really is infamous, and, perhaps, of criminal character, a trust in which these apostles of democracy, these prophets of the new dispensation, have sought to wring fortunes from the dire need of their poorer brethren.

WITH GIANT STRIDES.

I rise to second the nomination of William McKinley, because, with him as leader, this country has trod the path of national greatness and prosperity, with the strides of a giant, and because, under him, we can and will once more and finally overthrow those whose success would mean for the nation material disaster and moral disgrace. Exactly as we have cancelled the evils which, in the past, we undertook to remedy, so, now when we say that a wrong shall be righted, it most assuredly will be righted.

We have nearly succeeded in bringing peace and order to the Philippines. We have sent thither, and to the other islands toward whose inhabitants we now stand as trustees in the cause of good government, men like Wood, Taft and Allen, whose very names are synonyms of integrity, and guarantees of efficiency. Appointees like these, with subordinates chosen on grounds of merit and fitness alone, are evidences of the spirit and methods in, and by which, this nation must approach its new and serious duties. Contrast this with what would be the fate of the islands under the spoils system so brazenly advocated by our opponents in their last national platform.

The war still goes on, because the allies in this country of the bloody insurrectionary oligarchy have taught their foolish dupes abroad to believe that, if the rebellion is kept alive until next November, democratic success at the polls here will be followed by the abandonment of the islands—that means their abandonment to savages who would scramble for what we desert, until some powerful civilized nation stepped in to do what we would have shown ourselves unfit to perform. Our success in November means peace in the islands. The success of our political opponents means an indefinite prolongation of misery and bloodshed. We of this convention now re-nominate the man whose name is a guaranty against such disaster.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION

The closing words of the governor brought another demonstration and for a minute it seemed the convention would go mad then and there and make two nominations instead of one.

When quiet was restored the chairman recognized Thurston of Nebraska, for a speech seconding the nomination for president.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Senator Lodge then recognized John W. Yerkes of Kentucky to second the nomination in behalf of the south. He asserted that no convention had ever been so unanimously for one man as was this for McKinley. His state had given for the first time in many years a republican majority for McKinley in '96 and it was going to stay in the republican column, he said, and the audience cheered him. When Yerkes concluded cries of "Vote" came from all parts of the hall but Senator Lodge recognized George Knight, the head of the California delegation who in a ringing speech seconded McKinley's nomination. He was followed by Governor Mount of Indiana.

UNANIMOUS.

At the conclusion of Mounts address the call of the roll of states for a vote was begun. There was no unusual demonstration until New York's vote was announced which brought out a round of applause. At the conclusion of the vote Senator Lodge announced: "Total vote cast 930, William McKinley has received 930 votes. The chairman declares William McKinley the nominee for the presidency for the term beginning March 4, 1901."

Again pandemonium broke loose in one swelling chorus of enthusiasm for the new candidate. The band played "Rally Round the Flag," and the delegations marched around the hall. Senator Lodge warned the demonstrative throng that there was still vital business to be done and announced the call of states would proceed for the nomination for vice presidency.

YIELDS TO IOWA.

As the name of Alabama was called the chairman of the delegation announced that it would yield to Iowa to present a candidate. The chairman then recognized Lafayette Young, editor of the Des Moines capital. Young swung down the main aisle to the platform to do that which a single orator never before did in a republican national convention—withdraw one strong magnetic candidate and present the name of another for vice president. He withdrew the name of Dolliver and offered that of Roosevelt.

AT SAN JUAN.

Colonel Young was in Cuba at the time Roosevelt led his gallant Rough Riders up San Juan hill, and his reference to the governor's campaign was eloquent and touching. The demonstration which followed the announcement by Young of Roosevelt as the candidate of the young men of the country, who represents their desires and ambitions and embodied their patriotism and Americanism, was only second to that accorded that of the president's name. The vast assemblage sprang to its feet and state emblems, pampas, plumes, handkerchiefs and hats filled the air. A band played "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and the delegates began marching around the hall, filing past Roosevelt and extending him their congratulations.

The demonstration continued nearly seven minutes and when order was restored Butler Murray of Massachusetts seconded the nomination of Roosevelt.

General James M. Ashton of Washington also made a speech seconding the nomination. Ashton withdrew the name of Bartlett Tripp.

At the conclusion of Ashton's speech there was a tumultuous demonstration for Depew. The senator finally stepped to the platform and gave a magnificent and impromptu tribute to the hero of the hour. As the roll call proceeded each delegation called cast its vote for Roosevelt unanimously.

CONSISTENT TO THE LAST.

At the conclusion of the roll the chairman announced that Roosevelt had received 929 votes, one delegate in the convention not voting. The delegate was Roosevelt himself. The announcement that Roosevelt was nominated for vice president evoked another burst of applause that fairly shook the great building to its foundation. Roosevelt was surrounded by delegates showering congratulations upon him. After the passage of the customary resolutions of thanks and the placing of Lodge at the head of the committee to notify the president of his nomination and Wolcott at the head of the committee to notify the vice presidential nominee the convention at 2:14 adjourned sine die.

The national committee unanimously re-elected Hanna chairman.

On motion of Senator Scott of West Virginia, George Wiswell of Milwaukee, was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms of the national committee for four years in place of H. L. Swords of New York, resigned.

TEDDY CONGRATULATED.

President McKinley Sends a Message to Governor Roosevelt.

Washington, June 21—The president this afternoon set the following telegram to Gov. Roosevelt: "Your unanimous nomination is a highly deserved honor. I extend my heartiest congratulations. Although no definite time has been fixed for the notification of the committee to wait upon the president it is known the president has indicated it will be entirely satisfactory to him if the committee would visit him in Canton on July 12.

BY BALLOT.

Mississippi Democrats are Choosing Delegates to National Convention.

Jackson, Miss., June 21—The first primary election ever held in the United States to select delegates to a democratic national convention was held today in 75 counties of Mississippi. Five candidates were in the field for places on the delegation for the state at large, Gov. Longino, Senator Money, Representative Henry, Senator Sullivan and W. D. Cameron, the three former having been nominated by a dissenting faction of the party assembled in state convention, the two latter being announced as independent candidates. The returns are arriving slowly tonight, but the present indications are that Longino, Money and Henry have been elected with the fourth place in doubt, the chances however, somewhat in favor of Cameron.

Florida Democrats.

Jacksonville, Florida, June 21—The democratic convention chose the following delegates to the national convention at Kansas City: H. H. McCreary, B. S. Liddon, B. H. Palmer, J. E. Wolfe, Charles Wright, J. W. Watson, R. D. McDonald and C. Gushbone. Eight ballots were taken for governor today, but without choice being made the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Soldiers Go to Manila.

St. Louis, June 21—Troop M of the sixth cavalry, Captain Cabell commanding, departed today for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Pusk, Texas, June 21—Perry Wagoner, a convict in the state penitentiary, was hanged today for the murder of a fellow convict.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BOODY.

Roy Smith is home from Westfield College.

Phillip Riter, of Decatur, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Charles Musch and family.

M. F. Cloney is visiting in Chicago this week.

H. A. Six and family are visiting in Sullivan this week.

E. R. Moffitt reports that he will wind up counting the people in a few days.

M. M. McDaniel will depart for Cairo, Ill., where he will work at the carpenter trade.

Winston Bros. are beginning to make a big show on Boody hill.

June 21.

LAKE CITY.

Miss Sallie Byrum has returned from Mt. Zion.

Earle Shreve has returned from Williams'urg.

Lewis Rankins was on our streets Saturday.

Will Long spent Sunday with friends and relatives at this place.

Miss Laura Tatum attended the funeral of her cousin, Ralph Dickson at this place Monday.

Miss Loretta Shreve spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Etna, at Willisonburg.

Pearly E. Miers was a Decatur visitor Monday.

Charlie Springer of Decatur is visiting his sister at this place.

Mrs. Fletcher of Mt. Zion visited Mrs. Steve Byrum Tuesday.

Dale Redfern was a Lexington visitor Tuesday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dickson died Sunday, June 17.

June 19.

WELDON.

J. R. Hafley and wife went to Bloomington Tuesday.

Rev. D. T. Miles and family, from Harristown, visited his brother, J. Miles and family, Thursday and Friday.

Miss Mabel Hand and Miss Sarah Shaw went to Bement Tuesday as delegates to the Epworth League convention.

T. L. Covey and A. E. Stone went to Bloomington Tuesday to see the fire.

The Christian crusaders, who have been here for three weeks departed for Bement Tuesday.

Mrs. Weilepp, from Cisco, was in town Monday.

Miss Grace Swigart returned home from Bloomington Friday.

Mrs. T. L. Covey went to Springfield Wednesday, where she visited with her sister, Mrs. Funston, until Friday.

Frank Miles will move to Farmer City in about a month, where he will work for Mr. Clarno.

Mrs. Frank Miles visited with Mrs. Hattie Swigart at Farmer City last week.

John Goble went to Bloomington Tuesday. Mrs Glasgo, Mrs. Goble's mother lives near where the fire broke out.

Mrs. Blasingame was called to Ospur last week by the death of her mother, Mrs. Jenkins.

June 20.

MAROA.

One of the hottest ball games that ever came down the pike took place in the Jones pasture Tuesday afternoon between the band boys and the cigarmakers. What the band boys did to the cigar boys was a plenty, as they were defeated by the awful score of 17 to 1. The cigar team was all right in their way but they didn't "weigh" enough. They "played to beat the band." Jack Bradley umpired the game and his decisions were regarded as supreme. The battery for the cigarmakers was Jimmy Griffin, pitcher, John Ferree, catcher; for the band boys, Rol Persinger, pitcher; Ed Holbr, catcher.

Frank Smart and wife, of Decatur, attended the funeral of his father, George Smart, in Maroa Wednesday afternoon.

The funeral of F. H. Jones was held at the M. E. church last Sunday afternoon and it was one of the largest funerals that has taken place in Maroa for a long time. The sermon was preached by Rev. Preston Wood, Jr., of Jacksonville. The pall bearers were R. D. Bolen, J. F. Harris, R. A. Hull, C. E. Shafer, R. E. Persinger, S. O. Jenkins. Interment at Maroa cemetery.

A pleasant birthday surprise was given B. Shaw at his home one mile north of town last Saturday evening by his daughter, Miss Susie. A large company of friends and relatives were present and the occasion was a most pleasant one. It was Mr. Shaw's 62nd birthday. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Mrs. E. W. LaMon has returned to her home in Decatur.

June 21.

OAKLEY.

A. Hiser and wife and Philip Shambaugh and wife and son, Byron, visited at William Stare's near Lintner Sunday.

Russell, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stuart, is suffering from severe injuries to his head and spine, caused by a fall from a shed.

Mrs. Boshart, of Cisner, visited her sister, Mrs. Harvey Dennis, Monday.

E. B. Smith is attending the Platt county teachers' institute at Bement this week.

The Cerro Gordo Sluggers defeated the Colored Terrors by a score of 10 to 0, at the ball grounds east of town Sunday afternoon.

A SURPRISE.

Her young friends gave Miss Marguerite Soran a pleasant surprise at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Soran, Tuesday evening. When she was greeted by the smiling faces of her friends who were only too anxious to remind her that it was her 19th birthday and that they were there to see that the event was celebrated in a proper manner. The evening was spent with music, games and social conversation. Light refreshments were served at a seasonable hour. Those who participated in the affair were Mr. and Mrs. James Gassaway, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bundy, Mrs. Susie Soran, Misses Elsie Maneke, Daisy Easter, Laura Wagoner, Marguerite, Emma and Bessie Soran, Ethel McCoy, Bertha Rucker, Rachel Phillip, Nellie Hendricks, Jessie Moody, Rosa, Eva and Effie Huff and Messrs. James Soran, Harvey Phillips, Sr., Melvin, James and H. R. Maneke, Jacob Wetzel, Charles Girl, James Wagoner, John Seitz, W. T. and Burl Harrouff, James Hockman, Harvey Phillips, Jr., Henry Easter, Clarence Hoots, William Soran, Edwin Huff.

June 20.

Spencer & Lehman, Decatur, Ill., take great pleasure in showing farmers their celebrated Black Hawk Corn Planter. It has the most perfect dropping devices made. Do you wish just 2, 3 or 4 kernels in each hill? You can set it for either, or you can have two in one hill and three in the next, and get just the number wanted in each hill 90 to 99 times in each 100 hills. Call and see it.

WINDMILLS
PUMPS, PIPE.

NEW STAR MILL

Both Back Gear and Direct Stroke.

NEW MONITOR MILL

Special New Features, Making it Storm Defying.

Largest Stock of Wood and Iron Pumps In the City.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Systems of Water Works for Residences and Farm Conveniences.

A LARGE LINE OF TANKS.

We keep a full Stock of Implements, Buggies and Wagons.

THE F. B. TAIT MFG. COMPANY,

328 East Cerro Gordo Street, Decatur, Ill.

BRINGS SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

George H. Crosson Wants an Award of Five Thousand.

An action has been commenced in the circuit court by George H. Crosson against Louis H. Donahue living on West Clark street, Urbana, on a charge of trespass, and laying damages in the sum of $5000. The story appears to be that Crosson is the agent or manager for the Entre Nous Coal company and that Donahue is a subscriber to the stock of that company. It seems that a payment was due from Donahue to the company on a subscription for stock and that Crosson called to collect it, but was put off and requested to call again on a given day. The conversation was entirely amicable but now Crosson alleges that when he called in pursuance of the agreement just referred to, Donahue was in a bad humor and greeted him with every abusive and offensive language. Crosson replied, perhaps, in kind and then started to walk away when he was struck, he alleges, by a hoe in the hands of Donahue, the blow inflicting wounds that one time are said to have threatened to prove fatal. It is for his assault that the action is brought.—Champaign Gazette.

The plaintiff in the case was until recently a resident of this city and was in the employ of S. M. Lutz as a traveling salesman.

CLARK MEN RETALIATE

For Sharp Things Said by Daly Men Wednesday.

Butte, Mont., June 21—The Clark wing of the democratic state convention reconvened this morning, seating all the contesting delegations in favor of Clark. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Daly faction and demanding the resignation of the democratic state officers and congressman as unfit for office. The delegates to the national convention were elected as follows: W. A. Clark, Richard Fitzgerald, J. M. Hilt, S. T. Hauser, Frank Higgins, B. L. Frank.

For sale at Spencer & Lohman's, Decatur, Ill., the celebrated John Deere Sulky and Gang Plows and Riding Cultivators including the Deere Surface Cultivator and the Bradley Klondike. Each of these implements is a leader in its class.

WEDDINGS

SACRA-KITCHEL.

Milton Sacra of Indianapolis and Mrs. Millie Kitchel of this city were married at 8 o'clock Thursday night at the U. B. parsonage by Rev. M. B. Spayd the pastor of the church. The couple were attended by Richard Moran and wife and several other friends. The groom is a brakeman.

For Sale—At Spencer & Lehman's, Decatur, Ill.—A full line of fine and medium grade buggies, surreys, phaetons, road wagons, spring wagons road carts, field and garden seeds.

Marriage Licenses.

Milton E. Sacra, Indianapolis..........26
Nellie Kitchel, Decatur..........29
Albert L. Bromley, Boody..........30
Ruthie Chilcote, Decatur..........31

Closing out at cost—1899 stock of buggies and other vehicles at Spencer & Lehman's, corner of Wood and Main streets, Decatur, Ill.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink GRAIN-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer, follow the directions in making it and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Estate of E. E. Cross, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of E. E. Cross late of the county of Macon and state of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of Macon county, at the court house in Decatur, at the August term on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 16th day of June A. D. 1900. Erastus Cross, Administrator.—June 19 w-3w.

The use of the brush does much to preserve them, but will not put them in good condition after once decayed.

Do not have those roots extracted when you can have them put in first-class condition for very little more than the extracting will cost you, but have a 22-k Gold Crown put in with a written guarantee for 10 years for $3.50.

Gold Fill 75c up.
Silver Fill 50c.
Cleaning, 50c.

Extracting 25 Cents.
Absolutely Without Pain.
A full set of Best Teeth $1.00.

At the UNION PAINLESS DENTAL PARLORS.

705, 707, 709 MILLIKIN BLDG, Decatur, Ill. Lady Attendant.

FARMERS COLUMN

FOR SALE—One iron wheel, thresher tank wagon, complete, with pump and hose. We loan money on all classes of security. Pearum & Co., Citizens' Nat'l bank bldg.—June 19-wim

FOR SALE—Fine cabinet photos at $1 and $2 per dozen; neat photo button free with each order. 1079 E. Eldorado. East End Gallery.—15-w-2

WANTED—Vehicle painting. Get your carriage or buggy repainted in the latest style with the best of material by J. L. English, the carriage painter, corner Main and Church street. All work guaranteed. —12-June wtf

WANTED—Everybody to know that you can get the same meal for 15c that you pay 25 up town at Myer's restaurant, 451 N. Water St. S. T. Myers. 6-June wtf

FOR SALE—A 12-horse power high grade improved multi-polar eletric motor. The machine is as good as new and will be sold at a bargain. Call on or address The Herald, Decatur, Ill.—April 18-wtf

WANTED—Carriages and all kinds of vehicles, painted and put in shape for spring use. Neat, durable work. Free storage and insurance on vehicles left with us until spring. Shop 122 N. Church St. J. L. English.—Jan-26 wtf

MONEY to Loan $ ANY $ good $ Security $ MONEY to Loan

Why not reduce your rate of interest? We offer special inducements this week in the way of rates. Partial payments can be made at any time. We also can save you money if you wish to borrow on household goods, buggies, horses, cows, grain, or on any kind of good collateral. Can handle good notes. Don't renew your old loan or contract for a new one without first seeing us. We loan for the interest. No exorbitant rates. Geo. W. Ehrhart, 137 North Water St.—22-wtd

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Estate of Martin Ping, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executrix of the estate of Martin Ping, late of the county of Macon and state of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of Macon county, at the court-house in Decatur, at the August term on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 4th day of June 1900. Susan Ping, executrix.

James O'Mara, atty. for executrix.—6-June w3w

BEST ON EARTH!

Quick Meal

Gasoline Stoves.

Why buy a cheap gasoline stove and take chances on burning down your house; when for a little more you can buy the QUICK MEAL positively the only gasoline stove on the market that gives general satisfaction. You do not need ask us, ask your neighbor who uses one and they will tell you that the Quick Meal is good enough for them. A full line on our floor.

Gurney Refrigerators,

the kind that have a removable ice compartment, the only refrigerator made without partitions or solder joints of any kind; will register a lower temperature with fewer pounds of ice than any refrigerator made. Ask you ice man—he will tell you he uses a Gurney. Come and look at them You will see the advantage they possess.

See our line of Fancy Mattings.

Low Prices on them this week.

BACHMAN BR'S. & MARTIN Co

240 EAST MAIN ST.

Complete House Furnishers.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Macon county, ss. In the county court, June term A. D., 1900. In the matter of the estate of James Nicholson deceased. To Whom It May Concern. You are hereby notified that I will on the 23d day of June, A. D., 1900, file a final report of my acts and doings as administrator in said estate, and at 9 o'clock on said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, will ask the court to approve said report, and discharge me from further liability in said estate, at which time and place you can be present and take such action as you may deem best. S. O. Davis, administrator, etc. Mills Bros., attorneys.—5-June wtd

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Macon county, ss. In the county court June term A. D., 1900. In the matter of the estate of James Proctor Nicholson deceased. To Whom It May Concern. You are hereby notified that I will on the 23d day of June, A. D., 1900, file a final report of my acts and doings as administrator in said estate, and at 9 o'clock on said day, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, will ask the court to approve said report, and discharge me from further liability in said estate, at which time and place you can be present and take such action as you may deem best. S. O. Davis, administrator. Mills Bros., Attys.—June 5-wtd

SEMI-WEEKLY. $1.00 PER YEAR.

TWENTY-SECO[...]

FEAR THE WO[...]

News From China Throws [...] Light on the Situation [...] Foreign Troops.

CHINESE ARE WELL A[...]

Minister Wu Ting Fang [...] United States for a[...] Armistice.

PRESIDENT WANTS TO [...]

Why the Monocacy Did Not Re[...] of Taku Forts.

London, June 23.—The Britis[...] Terrible, has arrived at Che[...] Taku with the latest news as fol[...] "Eight hundred Sikhs and 2[...] fusiliers have effected a junct[...] the American, German and [...] forces, which had been cut off b[...] these about nine miles from Tie[...] was proposed to deliver an as[...] the Chinese forts at Tien-Tsin [...] (Sunday night.)

"It is not clear just what f[...] united. It would seem that on[...] force cut off, had been follow[...] other. At any rate, it is appa[...] tain that allies arrived to suffi[...] at Tien-Tsin Sunday to atta[...] sieging Chinese."

"Foreign official opinion he[...] despatch from Shanghai to the [...] press, dated yesterday, "Incli[...] belief that the worst has happ[...] legations at Pekin, and to A[...] mour as well. Even if the leg[...] safe June 19, there is no gua[...] they are safe now. The situat[...] grows more and more gloomy. [...] absence of reliable news from [...] seems to justify the worst c[...] which can be put upon it.

"Bad news comes from Nan[...] the unrest is said to be growi[...] Viceroy Liu Kin Yih has tel[...] British authorities that he h[...] the five Chinese cruisers, w[...] been laying off the harbor here [...] to Nanking."

"General Ma's army," sa[...] spondent at Shan Hai Kwan, [...] of 4000 men, left a week ago [...] General Sung Ching's force[...] 2500, left for the same place [...]

"A careful estimate of the [...] armament of the Chinese tr[...] Pekin puts the total at 63,00[...] calculate that these troops [...] centimetre Creusot guns, 16 [...] Maxims.

"Their supply of ammunit[...] tically inexhaustible. It has [...] supplied by a German firm [...] Fully three-fourths of the C[...] are badly drilled, wholly undi[...] quite unfamiliar with moder[...]

Another Shanghai despat[...] Ping Heng, governor of Sha[...] is intensely anti-foreign, has [...] Kiang Yin forts on Yang Tse[...] clared his intention of resist[...] ing of the British forces in t[...] According to a Hong-Kong d[...] ed yesterday, strong reinfo[...] Indian police, with three M[...] been sent to Kow Loon on t[...] A Che-Foo message of M[...] says: "Four cannon have b[...] the west fort here, where n[...] of soldiers are permanently [...] further force having arrive[...] Hai Chou. There is an unene[...] vailing here, and an attack [...] anticipated. The Chinese [...] losing their offices and prop[...] the port. All business is at [...] Extensive preparations by t[...] going forward. The first tug [...] ish India, a thousand men [...] Calcutta yesterday; 833 r[...] have received orders to go [...] lish ports.

The British war office, in [...] of a prolonged campaign, h[...] for winter clothing and for [...]

The Amur army corps, [...] Russia, numbers 52,100 [...] guns. Japan proposes to la[...] on Chinese territory within [...]

The Shanghai correspo[...] London Times sends the [...] der yesterday's date: "A [...] spondent at Taku says tha[...] the allies are suffering fro[...] recognized head, defective [...] and a lack of transportatio[...]

AN ODD REQU[...]

Wu Ting Fang Requests [...] in China.

Washington, June 23 -T[...] opments today in the Ch[...] was the effort of the Chi[...] Wu Ting-fang, to secure [...] the operation of the Ameri[...] til Li Hung Chang coul[...] and bring about a cessatio[...] der. The proposition is [...] one, and is based upon re[...] the viceroys of the import[...] the Yang Tse Kiang valle[...] maintain order without [...] eign troops, that the prese[...] ers would act merely as [...] disorder. Minister Wu bro[...] presentations to the attent[...]

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